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Savage Fighting In Korea

Action Along The Entire Front

Tokyo, June 26. The Korean war flamed into action all across the 100-mile fighting front late yesterday and early today with the GIs battling the Chinese hand to hand and fighting savagely to hold their newly won high ground.

The UN forces fought with bayonets and rifle bullets north-west of Yoncheon, east of Kumbhwa and north of Inje. The quickening pace of the ground war was reflected in the air.

American war planes shot down another enemy MIG-15 jet in flames in an air battle over Shinui across the border from Manchuria on Monday.

A GHQ communiqué said other fighters and light bombers inflicted "severe casualties" on enemy forces in sweeps over the battlefield. As usual, the GI in the line was the worst informed about events outside his own battle area. But he heard about the Russian peace proposal and the Chinese insistence that any cease-fire should include a total withdrawal of UN forces from Korea. Neither had affected his fighting morale. His reply to the Chinese conditions in general was "To hell with them."

The fighting northwest of Yoncheon ranged from 3.30 p.m. on Monday until 6 p.m. when Allied units finally withdrew before an attacking enemy company. The Allies left 60 counted enemy dead on the field.

East of Kumbhwa near the base of the old enemy iron triangle, Allied fighters threw the Chinese off a strategic hill top at 11.30 a.m. Monday after a morning-long fight. The Chinese hit back at 4 p.m., but again were thrown back after a seven-hour fight. At last reports, the battle was continuing.

Two platoons of North Koreans hit Allied lines above Inje at 11 p.m., and three hours later the fight was still going on.—United Press.

Strathmore In Collision

Colombo, June 25. The Pakistan naval sloop Zulfiqar was in collision today with the 23,580-ton F & O liner Strathmore in Colombo harbour. Both vessels were damaged.

The Zulfiqar, which is believed to have developed engine trouble, struck the Strathmore's starboard side with her bows while the liner was anchored in mid harbour.

The F & O agents here said that the Strathmore, which was due to sail for Australia at midnight tonight, might be delayed until tomorrow.

Officials said that the extent of the damage to both vessels was not yet known. The Zulfiqar, 1,370 tons, formerly the Deveron, was launched in 1942.—Reuter.

"Insulting" Statement

Manila, June 26. The morning daily Manila Chronicle, in an editorial, termed as "insulting" a statement attributed to "some United States officials" in Washington saying they believed the Philippines' insistence on Japanese reparations payment to be "more political than economic."

The Manila Times, in a front-page editorial, said there was undoubtedly a political tinge to the Philippines' claim, but said it was nothing wrong or reprehensible in political candidates reflecting the will of the people.

The editorial comments followed Press reports quoting officials in Washington as voicing the belief that the Philippines' demands partly stemmed from the fact that this was an election year and noting reports of "fluctuating estimates by Philippine officials on the amount of reparations they want from Japan" in support of that belief.—United Press.

"GREAT HOPES" OF A CEASE-FIRE

UN General Assembly President Optimistic MR MALIK INDISPOSED

United Nations, N.Y., June 25.

The United Nations General Assembly President, Mr Nasrollah Entezam, flew from Washington late today only to find Mr Jacob Malik of Russia too ill to discuss the new Communist cease-fire proposal with him.

The Iranian diplomat found a message waiting at his New York office from Mr Malik's secretary informing him that the chief of the Soviet delegation was "indisposed" at his retreat at Glen Cove, Long Island. The note said Mr Malik would call Mr Entezam on Tuesday to arrange a meeting.

The Entezam-Malik session was expected to clarify the proposal for an immediate cease-fire in Korea with the withdrawal of all troops from the 38th Parallel.

Mr Malik's illness appeared genuine. He left his New York office at midday and retired to the former Morgan estate which the Russians rent at Glen Cove. The burly Russian is known to suffer from a chronic heart ailment.

It was disclosed today that Mr Malik had reserved a booking on the Swedish liner Gripsholm, sailing on July 6, to travel to Russia via the Murmansk route. This disclosure threw cold water on rising optimism about peace at the United Nations but it was recalled that Mr Malik booked a similar passage last year—causing speculation that Russia might leave the world organization—and cancelled it to assume the presidency of the Security Council in August.

Mr Entezam told reporters there was a possibility Mr Malik's cease-fire proposal might be raised at the special session of the General Assembly called at Flushing Meadow for tomorrow to hear President Galo Plaza of Ecuador. Mr Entezam did not elaborate on how the issue might be raised. Mr Malik's proposal has kept diplomatic mills turning throughout the world. Arriving at LaGuardia field, Mr Entezam said "I have great hopes" as he left his plane.

"Mr Malik's proposals are not very different from the five principles for peace which the United Nations laid down for ending the war," he continued. "The question of arranging a cease-fire actually could be disposed of in a very few minutes in view of the fact that all parties seem to have very much the same idea." Mr Entezam said the United Nations had no official word from the Chinese Communist government, but he added that he felt the Peking broadcast of support for Mr Malik's proposal was "encouraging and increases the possibility of peace."

TO CONTACT PEKING

He said also that a cease-fire might be arranged through the United Nations Good Offices Committee, of which he is chairman, through a formal proposal from the Assembly's Political Committee or through a meeting of the United Nations and Communist field commanders. Mr Entezam said he planned to contact the Peking government "as a belligerent" but he was not certain how it would be done until he had talked with Mr Malik. As he left for his hotel, it was disclosed that he had been given an urgent message from Sir Benegal Rau, chief of the Indian delegation. The nature of the message could not be learned, but the Indians are considered one of the few non-Communist countries in the United Nations with a pipeline to Peking and it was believed the message might be significant.

Earlier in Washington, Mr Entezam had told reporters after a conference with the State Department, "I don't think negotiation would be difficult. A cease-fire should not be difficult to arrange if good will exists." He also termed Mr Malik's statement "new hope."

Mr Entezam spent 35 minutes with the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr George McGhee, who handles Middle Eastern Affairs for the State Department. He said it was a "routine visit."—United Press.

CO-OPERATION NEEDED

Washington, June 25. Some Allied officials said today that a cease-fire in Korea might be arranged fairly simply if the Communists would co-operate. A long-term political settlement, however, would be tremendously complex.

In a speech at Tallahassee, President Truman said the West was ready for a Korean settlement but he emphasized that it must be a settlement which "fully ends aggression and restores peace and security in the area."

There was still considerable uncertainty as to what sort of a political settlement the United States would insist on before a cease-fire could be permitted. Officials of some Allied countries thought, however, that some such programme as the following could be worked out within the framework of the terms set forth by the President:

Cease-fire gradual withdrawal of United Nations and Communist troops from Korea and arrangements for discussions of long-term political problems, including guarantees that the Communists will not attack again.

The first step in the cease-fire, this is the way the West would like to see it develop: The two fighting forces in Korea would withdraw from the area of the 38th Parallel, leaving a neutral zone perhaps 25 to 40 miles. The West would demand that this be supervised by United Nations observers. The West also would demand that United Nations observers be allowed to circulate freely in North Korea to make sure this Communist are not building up for another attack. The question of United Nations observers might be the first sticky point in any negotiations for a cease-fire.

PEACE TERMS ISSUE

The Russians, the United Nations, and the United States are all on record as favouring a cease-fire in the area of the Parallel, but the Communists have never let United Nations observers into North Korea. United Nations representatives trying to watch the elections—sponsored by the United Nations in North Korea in 1948 were turned back at the Parallel.

This time the United Nations would have to supervise not only a cease-fire but also troops withdrawal. The Western Allies will probably argue a great deal among themselves about other peace terms and how many to ask immediately. The United States would like to settle political issues before a cease-fire begins. The Allies such as Britain and other European powers, however, are more anxious to end the fighting so the West can concentrate on European defence.

These Allies probably will favour a strictly military agreement on the cease-fire, leaving long-term political issues to be debated later. All the Western Powers favour in principle a democratic, united Korea. They would like to see all of Korea economically stable country selecting its own government through democratic elections supervised at first by the United Nations.

The West will work toward this goal but it is doubtful whether these long-term objectives would be made part of a cease-fire arrangement. The West, for instance, would probably accept a peace that leaves North Korea under Communist influence for the time being, but hope it would later turn democratic.—United Press.

Japan Peace Treaty Talks

London, June 25.

Mr Lester Pearson, Canadian Minister of External Affairs, will discuss the latest position on the Japanese peace settlement with Mr Herbert Morrison, British Foreign Secretary, here tomorrow.

Mr Pearson told a Press conference today that he would do so in the light of the recent London talks with President Truman's special envoy, Mr John Foster Dulles. He said he understood that virtually complete agreement now existed between London and Washington on the form and procedure for the settlement.—Reuter.

Spectacular Electric Storm Over Paris



A brilliant flash of lightning seen through the Arc de Triomphe when one of the worst thunderstorms in years broke over Paris on June 14. — AP Picture.

British Withdrawal From Iran In Two Weeks, Forecast PERSIANS TO REJECT AUTHORITY OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT

London, June 25.

Mr Basil Jackson, deputy chairman of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, predicted today that pressure from the Iranian government would force the British to withdraw from Iran within two weeks. Mr Jackson said the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company saw no hope of being able to remain in operation as long as the government under Premier Mohamed Mossadegh was in power.

"The crux of the situation is that Mossadegh said there is no place in Iran for the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company or its subsidiaries unless they become nationalised," said Mr Jackson. The Iranian government's idea of nationalisation, whereby the Company would pay over all proceeds less 25 percent for expenses, was an "impossibility," he added.

Mr Jackson said in his opinion it would be 30 years before Iran would be in a position to operate the oil industry sufficiently well to handle the present export trade.

"It took us 40 years to build up all our marketing arrangements. The Iranian government may be able to get technicians. They may be able to operate refineries. They won't be able to market the crude oil."

Mr Jackson said the Anglo-Iranian Company would continue to produce for another three weeks even if there were no tankers to carry oil from Abadan. He said the storage tanks were not full because "more than usual" had been taken away already. He said arrangements were being made to continue to serve "old customers" like India and Pakistan and stocks on hand would make this possible for about two years. It was possible, he added, that countries like India and Pakistan would charter tankers themselves to carry crude oil from Iran.—United Press.

THE "MASTERS"

Abadan, June 25. As Persian armed guards watched British tankers loading under supervision, the Iranian Moderate leader, Motarref Dastgiri, said triumphantly today: "We are militarily, politically and socially masters of the situation."

Mr Dastgiri, a member of the temporary board, described the British refusal to sign receipts as "bluff." He said: "I doubt very much the British will go, but they are free to remain or leave. We are not worried. They can go whenever they like."

He added that the British tanker Dolabella was permitted to escape from Abadan without signing a receipt as a generous gesture on the part of the Persians.

In the crowded air-conditioned room where the Iranians plan all day to outwit the mild-mannered, bespectacled Eric Drake, British oil company manager who so far has called the times in the battle for the refinery, Mr Dastgiri

said that the Persians would ignore any decision by the Hague Court. "We don't acknowledge the jurisdiction of the International Court in a matter concerning our national sovereignty," he said.

Tonight I was met by Persian bayonets when we attempted to board the British tanker "British Promise" and was hustled unceremoniously out of the dock area. On Monday afternoon, the chief Iranian Customs officer and two men visited all the tankers and told the masters no loading of oil would begin without the permission of the

temporary board. The application to load must state the grade and quality of oil desired. The Customs chief added that while present loading would be uninterrupted, no further ships would be connected to the pipelines without permission.

Meanwhile, the British staff here is adopting a "stick it out" policy in face of the growing restiveness of Iranian employees. "We'll stay as long as the Company and the British government want," commented one British official, "but what I'd like to see would be one plum-coloured beret."—United Press.

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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Punishment Out Of Proportion

THE multiplicity of trifling cases cluttering proceedings in our police courts these days strongly suggests that the time is overdue for a closer study of the problem aiming at simplification of the system. It is necessary, if for no other reason, because all magistrates are daily under heavy strain. And the taxing of patience has been little diminished by the creation of additional courts. The need is sharply emphasised, and invested with a fresh perspective, when incidents occasionally occur revealing that police procedure, working to the current book of rules, can sometimes disturbingly exact punishment out of all proportion to the crime. An outstanding example was provided last week when a woman, carrying a baby, was put into cells for the night because the child had thrown orange peel in the street. "Throwing rubbish," was the technical description. The magistrate adopted the only right course, discharged the woman and condemned the over-night incarceration

of a mother for a baby's "iniquities." But the trouble is that there is nothing to prevent similar happenings again—and again. Unless, that is, fresh instructions, granting a larger measure of discretion, are given superior officers in the charge-rooms, or possibly to be preferred, powers are given to dispose finally of trifling cases of this nature. One suggestion is the introduction of night courts, one in Kowloon and one at Central, limited in scope but capable of imposing small fines, or cautions, on petty offenders. Great relief would be afforded the normal courts, with sometimes a higher degree of justice. Present court practice of dealing en bloc with scores of delinquents guilty of the same offence offers little opportunity of distinction between first offenders and the regulars in the dock. If it is urged, and correctly, that the time factor is importantly involved, the argument for a revision of system gains point. The whole problem urgently needs official study—and a practical solution.

Hongkong Trade Restrictions

THE Colony's trade figures for April clearly indicate the adverse effect which the United States embargo and self-imposed export restrictions are making on our economy. An overall decrease in imports and exports of 31 per cent is substantial, and if this trend continues, as almost inevitably it will, the situation must become serious. There is a maximum point to which we can permit interference with our normal trading and we imagine with the introduction of the new import and export controls this week, that point has been reached. Entrepot trade is still the mainstay of our economy and more accurately than anything else reflects our prosperity or poverty. Nevertheless there exists a second and highly important factor—the successful maintenance of the Colony's productive industries. It is imperative that the Authorities do not permit the new

regulations to jeopardise industries which provide employment for thousands of people. They are already confronted with frightening difficulties in obtaining necessary raw materials and they will probably find it impossible to overcome any additional handicaps in this direction. The Authorities have made it apparent they are alive to the problems besetting local industries and an assurance has been given that everything possible will be done to protect them from the strangulating effects of import controls. Provided this is done the new restrictions can be accepted with a display of good grace, at the same time giving a reminder there is a limit to which the Colony can go in applying trade restrictions. The livelihood and welfare of a million and a half workers has to be taken into consideration.

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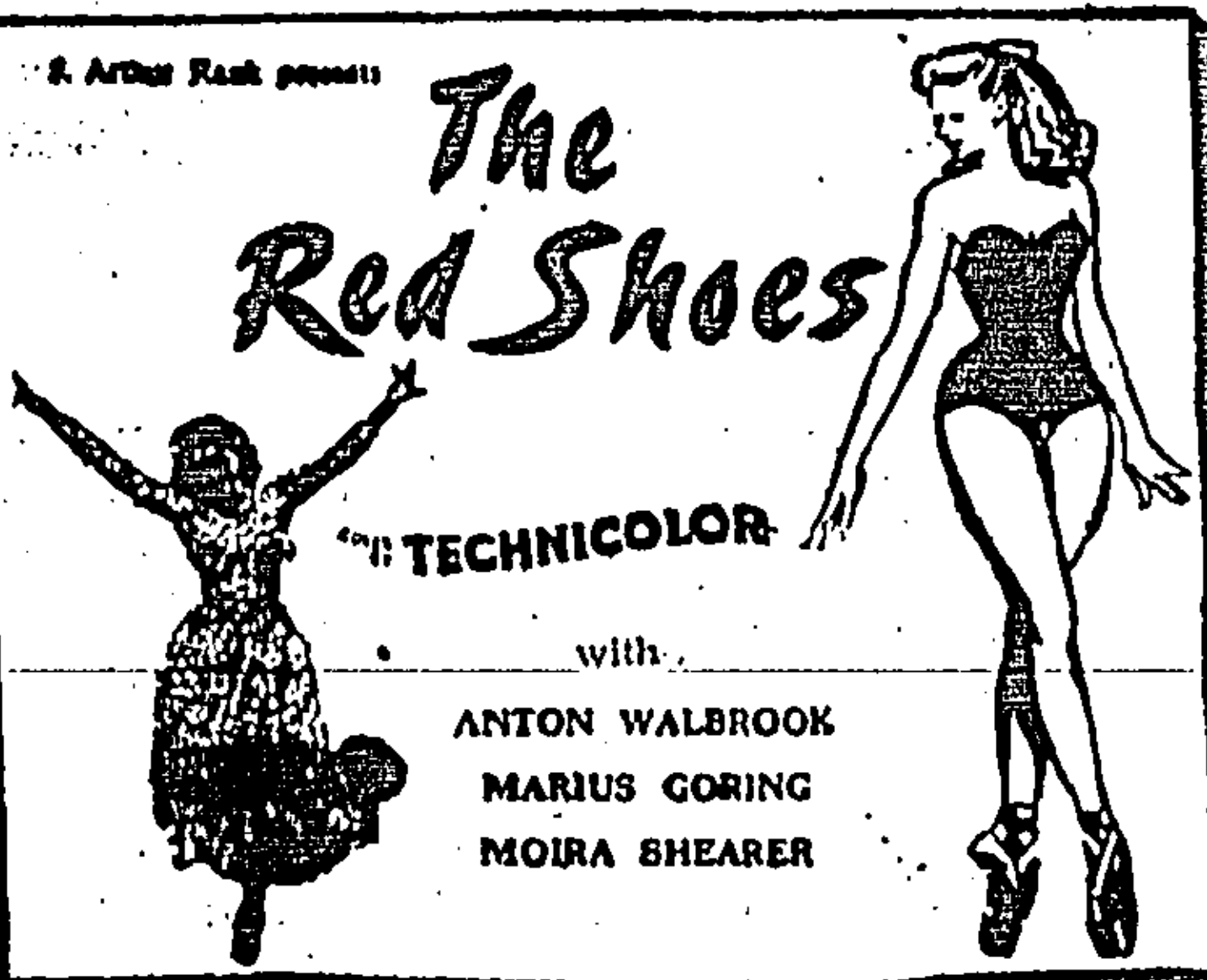


SHOWING

TO-DAY

TO-DAY

SPECIAL TIME: 2.30, 5.15, 7.30, & 9.40 P.M.



National Health Under Attack

London, June 25. A British doctor complains that salaries under the National Health Service have taken the medical profession back to the "barber-surgeon" days of three centuries ago.

As a matter of fact, said Dr A. K. P. Tobin in a letter to the Medical Journal, barbers are now a lot better off than surgeons.

Dr Tobin said a barber charging 1s. 6d. for a haircut received an annual capitation fee of 18/- from a client who had a haircut once a month. Doctors average 10/- a patient under the health scheme.

With a panel of 1,000 clients, the hairdresser can cope with them all by working 48 hours a week, 50 weeks a year and cutting five heads an hour. Dr Tobin said, "To achieve about the same net income, a general practitioner working in a semi-rural area must cope with a panel of 1,500 patients."

Not only that, but a doctor is not paid for overtime work all hours of the night and is often interrupted on Sundays, Dr Tobin said.

"It is a sober thought for the young practitioner of the future," he said, "I hope our Ministers of Health will not exploit too long the love medical men and women have for their calling."

Dr Tobin was one of many doctors who have written to the Medical Journal, authoritative organ of the profession, during the past several months complaining about low pay. With 1,500 patients a doctor receives £1,200 a year.—United Press.

Mission To Kashmir

United Nations, June 25. Dr Frank Graham, United Nations representative in Kashmir, will leave by plane tomorrow for the Indian sub-continent, it was announced here today.

He will travel by way of Paris and Rome. Dr Petrus J. Schmidt, who served as principal secretary to the U.N. Commission in Eritrea last year, will act in that capacity as Dr Graham's mission and as the representative of Secretary-General Trygve Lie. The United Nations has appointed General Jacob L. Devers, commanding officer of the United States forces in Europe in 1943, as military adviser to Dr Graham.—Reuters.

BOAC Planes Fly To Abadan

Nicosia, Cyprus, June 25. Three empty BOAC aircraft called at Nicosia today on their way to Abadan. Three more are expected tomorrow. — Associated Press.

SKATING VANITIES IN LONDON



Beautiful Phyllis Clayton is one of a hundred American showgirls who wear Paris-designed costumes worth £100,000 in "Skating Vanities of 1951" at the Empire Pool, Wembley.

SECRET RUSSIAN INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE THREAT

Washington, June 25.

Senator Pat McCarran told the Senate today that Russia had a secret 11-nation, 500,000-man "Communist International Brigade" in Manchuria to supplement the Soviet armed forces in the Far East.

Senator McCarran, who is chairman of the Senate Internal Security sub-Committee which has been investigating Communism in Asia, said the force was commanded by Russian generals but was separate from the Red Army's Far Eastern Command.

The force had an air arm of 2,000 planes, including 500 jets.

He added that infantry included at least four Russian divisions and 60,000 or 70,000 veterans of the old Japanese Kwantung Army, along with armoured, artillery and naval units.

Senator McCarran also said the Brigade was organised to support the Korean war and was also intended to be used for propaganda purposes to show the international nature of the Communist fight against the rest of the world.

The Senator did not reveal the source of his information but wanted the other Senators to know of the Brigade so they could take it into consideration when considering the Korean armistice proposed on Saturday by Mr Jacob Malik, Russian delegate to the United Nations.

A THREAT

"The very existence of this Communist International Brigade is a threat to Korea and the United Nations forces there. It is a threat to our position in Japan and is a threat to world peace."

Moscow organised formation of the Brigade in the late Spring or early Summer of last year and it became active last February with headquarters in Mukden.

Among contributors to the Brigade, besides the Soviet Union itself, were Outer Mongolia, the former Japanese Kwantung Army, North Korea, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia and Communist China. Senator McCarran said.—United Press.

Rotation In Australian Special Force

Korean Front, June 25.

Australia is reviewing the terms of service for the "special force" volunteers in the Australian battalion in Korea.

These men, mostly world war II veterans, signed on for three years' service anywhere in the world. Some months ago, an order came out, stopping them from serving any of their time in Australia. Under present plans, "special force" men have no chance of being posted to Japan or Australia after eight months' service in Korea.

Regular soldiers in the battalion are eligible for rotation after eight months in Korea and 16 months' service elsewhere overseas. Almost without exception, the former British Commonwealth occupation force troops in Japan are the only ones eligible for rotation under this plan.

The special force men are engaged by the second part of the rotation yardstick, requiring 16 months' service outside. Under existing rules, all they can expect after eight months in Korea is three weeks' leave in Japan before going back to the front for another eight months.—Reuters.

BIG INCREASE IN U.S. MILITARY AID TO THE FAR EAST

Truman Reports On Mutual Defence—Programme

Washington, June 25.

President Truman, in a report to the Congress said today the United States has stepped up several-fold its military aid shipments to the Philippines, Burma, Formosa, Indo-China and Thailand.

The report said the Mutual Defence Assistance Programme in the Far East, although far smaller than the programme in Europe, is of particular urgency because MDAF equipment is actually being used in combat against Communist-led forces, notably in Indo-China and the Philippines, and because local military production facilities are in contrast to Europe, either extremely limited or non-existent.

This comment was in President Truman's regular semi-annual report to the Congress on the MDAF for the period Oct. 1, 1950, to March 31, 1951.

The report said the United States is shipping arms to its Allies at the fastest rate in peacetime history, but the amount is small compared to what is yet to come.

Concerning the Far East, Mr Truman said, "Some of the Far Eastern governments have not wanted to give the impression of joining forces with the West against the Communist bloc and accordingly have requested little or no assistance of military character." But he said their capacity to absorb military aid is constantly increasing and Far East shipments during the report period were stepped up several-fold.

On the Philippines, the President reported that by April 1, a large proportion of the 1950-1951 MDAF for the Philippines had been shipped but there had been some delays in deliveries for a variety of reasons. Most of the deliveries consisted of vehicles, naval store spare parts and ammunition.

"During the period of this report, the Philippine Government increased its efforts to eliminate Communist-led rebellious groups which have been disrupting the peace and security of the islands. Accordingly, the MDAF material furnished to the Philippines contributed to these efforts and has actually been used for combat purposes, not merely for training and preparations for future defence operations. The aid furnished by the U.S. has provided the Philippines with essential items which the economy of the islands was unable to provide," the report said.

AID TO TAIPEI

President Truman singled out for special mention the work of the South-east Asia military mission headed by the State Department Philippine Affairs expert, John Melby and Marine General G. B. Erskine. Their survey proved invaluable in the acceleration of arms shipments to the Far East.

Regarding the Chinese forces on Formosa, President Truman said a sizable shipment of ammunition for artillery and small arms was delivered to Taipei in November.

Describing the MDAF in Indo-China as more dramatic than elsewhere, Mr Truman said, "On several occasions U.S. military equipment, including fighter aircraft, combat vehicles and napalm, arrived just in time to be rushed into action and in some cases to contribute materially to the defeat of the Vietminh forces."

The report quoted the U.S. Minister to Indo-China as saying that this was the case in the January French-Vietnam victory at Vinh Yen where MDAF first showed that it was battleworthy. The President said the Indo-Chinese aid included 84 fighter planes, an unspecified number of B-26-Light bombers, naval vessels and engineering equipment, such as cranes, tractors and trailers. Since the December signing of an MDAF agreement between the United States, France and its Associated States of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, the President said the MDAF has

emphasized the equipping of the new armies of the Associated States, particularly Vietnam.

INDONESIA POSITION
The President reported that the MDAF in Indonesia was limited and consisted mainly of army-type equipment such as vehicles, ordnance and signal items for the purpose of developing a trained national constabulary amounting ultimately to two mobile police brigades.

His report quoted the United States Embassy in Djakarta as saying that the new Indonesian nation is still disturbed by bandit activities and Communist-inspired strikes and disorders. But aside from the increasing efficiency and improving morale of the police with modern equipment, the Government had been strengthened to the extent that it had demonstrated to the nation its determination to suppress dangerous and unlawful elements. Although no 1951 funds were made available to Burma, the President reported that carry-over 1950 funds were used to finance the delivery of eight Coast Guard patrol vessels, spare parts and ammunition.

Two other patrol ships will be delivered to Burma at Singapore by mid-July. The ships will be used to preserve public order in the insurgent infested Irrawaddy River delta and to keep commercially essential river channels open.

THAIS ENCOURAGED

President Truman said that shipments to Thailand, begun last winter, have been increasing.

"The distribution of MDAF equipment within the Thai armed forces was accelerating toward the end of the report period as a result of suggestions made by the United States military assistance advisory group. Training and equipping of a number of infantry battalions along with a complete overhaul of the basic army training system was moving ahead rapidly." The report quoted the United States Embassy in Bangkok as saying, "The presence of the United States military assistance advisory group has contributed to the stability of the present government and in turn to the fulfilment of the Thai commitment of the United Nations. The Communist concern over the group has been more and more obvious in the local Chinese Press, Peking broadcasts, Vietminh broadcasts and even the Soviet Press. Except for pro-Communist elements, the reaction to the MDAF has been definitely favourable."—United Press.

South Korean Claims

Pusan, June 25.

The ROK army announced today that its troops had killed 287,416 Communist troops and had taken 27,538 prisoners during the past one year of the Korean war.

The South Korean army also claimed that it had captured from the Communists 103 planes, 288 tanks, over 1,200 lorries and other vehicles, 400 horses, 2,804 artillery pieces, 77 machine-guns and nearly 70,000 rifles.—Reuters.

World War Planes In Demand

New Delhi, June 25.

The United States and a number of other countries have made specific offers to the Indian Government for the purchase of about 70 Commandos, 39 Dakotas and a few other types of planes now lying in various Government depots.

The aircraft originally belonged to the U.S. Army Air Force and were purchased by the Indian Government from military disposals at the end of World War II. They have virtually lain idle since. Their value has now increased and the demand for them in foreign markets is said to be high.

The Commandos were extensively used by the U.S. Army in air raids to China over the "hump" during the war.

A U.S. aeronautical engineer visited India at the end of last year at the instance of the Indian Government to report on the condition of the aircraft, especially the Commandos. In his opinion most of them can be made airworthy with "economic" repairs.

The Hindustan Aircraft Company at Bangalore, which is run by the Indian defence ministry, are making arrangements to recondition the Commandos. The U.S. manufacturers of the planes have promised to help with drawings, if required.

There is a Government ban on the export of aircraft and no sale will be executed until all efforts to make use of them internally are exhausted.

The book value of a Commando is listed at Rs.50,000. It is estimated that after repairs it is likely to be worth Rs.500,000.—United Press.

DIRTY JOB ON ANNIVERSARY

Tokyo, June 25.

Lance Corporal Thomas Murray of Gortgonis Coal Island, County Tyrone, Northern Ireland, had a private anniversary of his own today.

He celebrated the end of two months of service in Korea with the 28th Brigade by doing two shifts of roadside traffic duty—one of the most unpleasant jobs of the war these days.

Trooper Thomas Langan of 11, Lymer Villas, Upton Nurseries, near Southampton, spent today in ferrying South Korean labourers to work at the front in a three-ton lorry.

An ex-Husar, Driver Langan declared: "I've a good job here but I would like to see my folks back in Blighty again soon."—Reuters.

"Peace" Delegation

United Nations, June 25.

Mr Jacob Malik, chief Soviet delegate, will meet a deputation of the World Peace Council tomorrow evening, probably at the United Nations headquarters. It is expected that Mr Paul Robeson, noted Negro singer and left-wing leader, will lead the deputation.—Reuters.

Moutries

Col. DB 2805/8 GAY'S THE WORD (Ivor Novello)

Selection

It's bound to be right on the night;
If only he'd looked my way;
On such a night as this;
A matter of minutes;
Guards on parade;
Lizbeth Webb, Cicely Courtneidge and Male Chorus

Col. DB 1976 NEW MOON (Sigmund Romberg)

Selection

Lover come back to me; Softly as in a morning sunrise.
Nelson Eddy and Chorus.

Col. DB 2563 TOUGH AT THE TOP (Vivian Ellis)

Selection

Vivian Ellis at the piano.

Col. DB 2285 NIGHT AND DAY (Cole Porter)

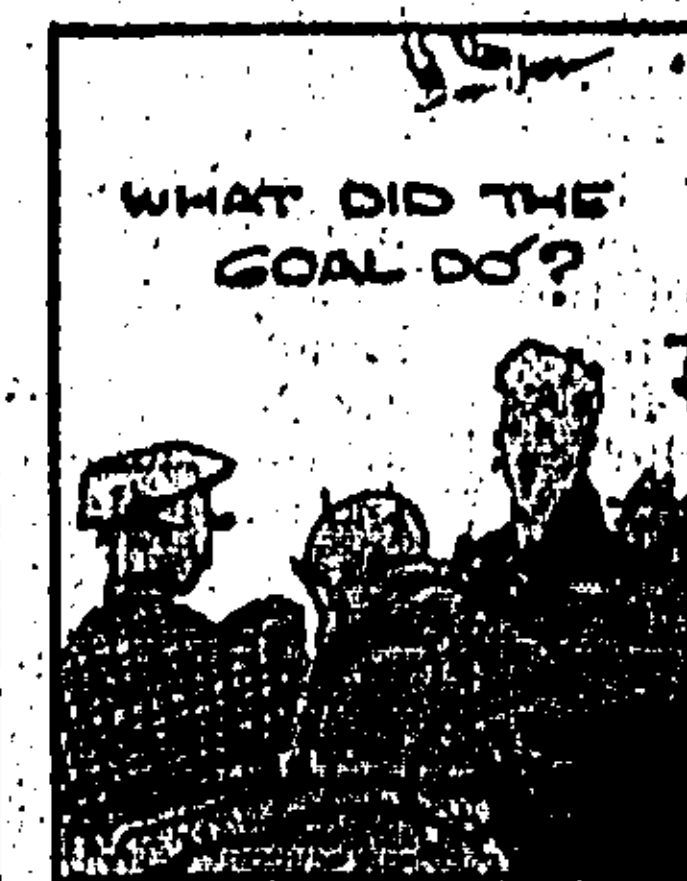
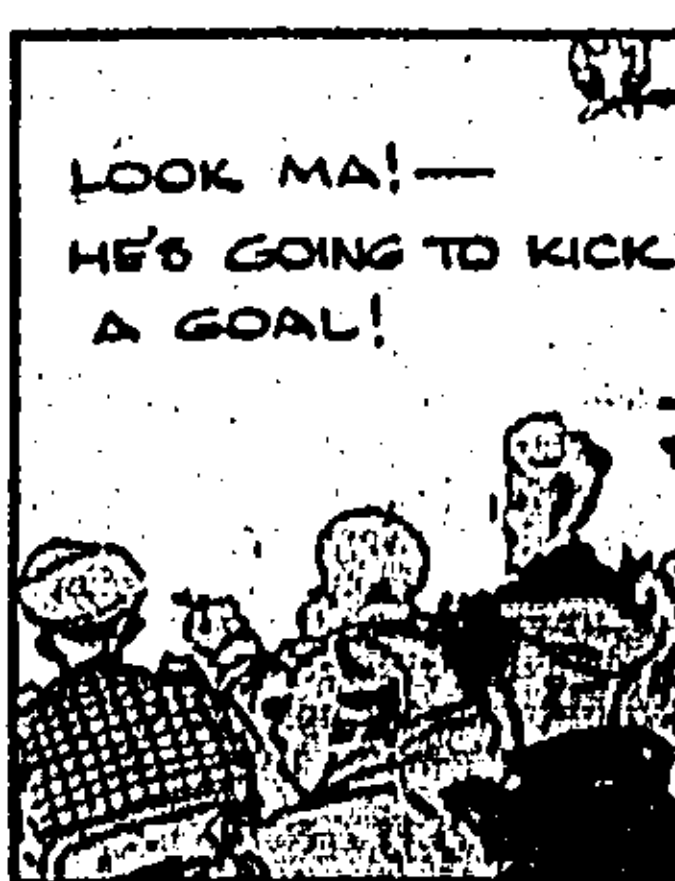
Selection

My heart belongs to Daddy; What is this thing;
Begin the Beguine; Let's do it.
Night and Day;
Peter Yorke's Orchestra.

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POP



S'pore Police Raid On Export Firm

Singapore, June 25. China Cheong Kiang, manager of the Koon Heng Lian Kee—rubber purchasing agent for Communist China before the enforcement of the rubber embargo—was detained by the security police after a raid on the company's premises today.

Five other staff members were also detained, reportedly for illegal activities in behalf of Communist China. Police declined to comment on the matter, but a number of Communist documents were believed to have been seized in the raid.

This was the company which shipped some \$15,000,000 worth of rubber to China on the Nancy Miller, causing that ship to be requisitioned at sea and ordered back to Singapore. —United Press.

VIGILANCE MUST BE MAINTAINED

New York, June 25. The Defence Mobilisation Director, Mr. Charles E. Wilson, said today that America could not afford to relax its defence effort even if the Korean war ended tomorrow.

Addressing the National Industrial Advertisers Association, Mr. Wilson said: "It is senseless for the Chinese to fight, but fight on they do. Meantime, in Persia, Malaya, Indo-China and other parts of the world, danger points exist that could set the whole world aflame."

In the eyes of the Kremlin, he said, Korea was but a skirmish in the battle for world conquest, and "if the Korean war should end tomorrow, we could not afford for an instant to relax our vigilance or weaken our plans."

Therefore, Mr. Wilson said, "the ending of control over the economy at the present time would produce chaos and disaster."

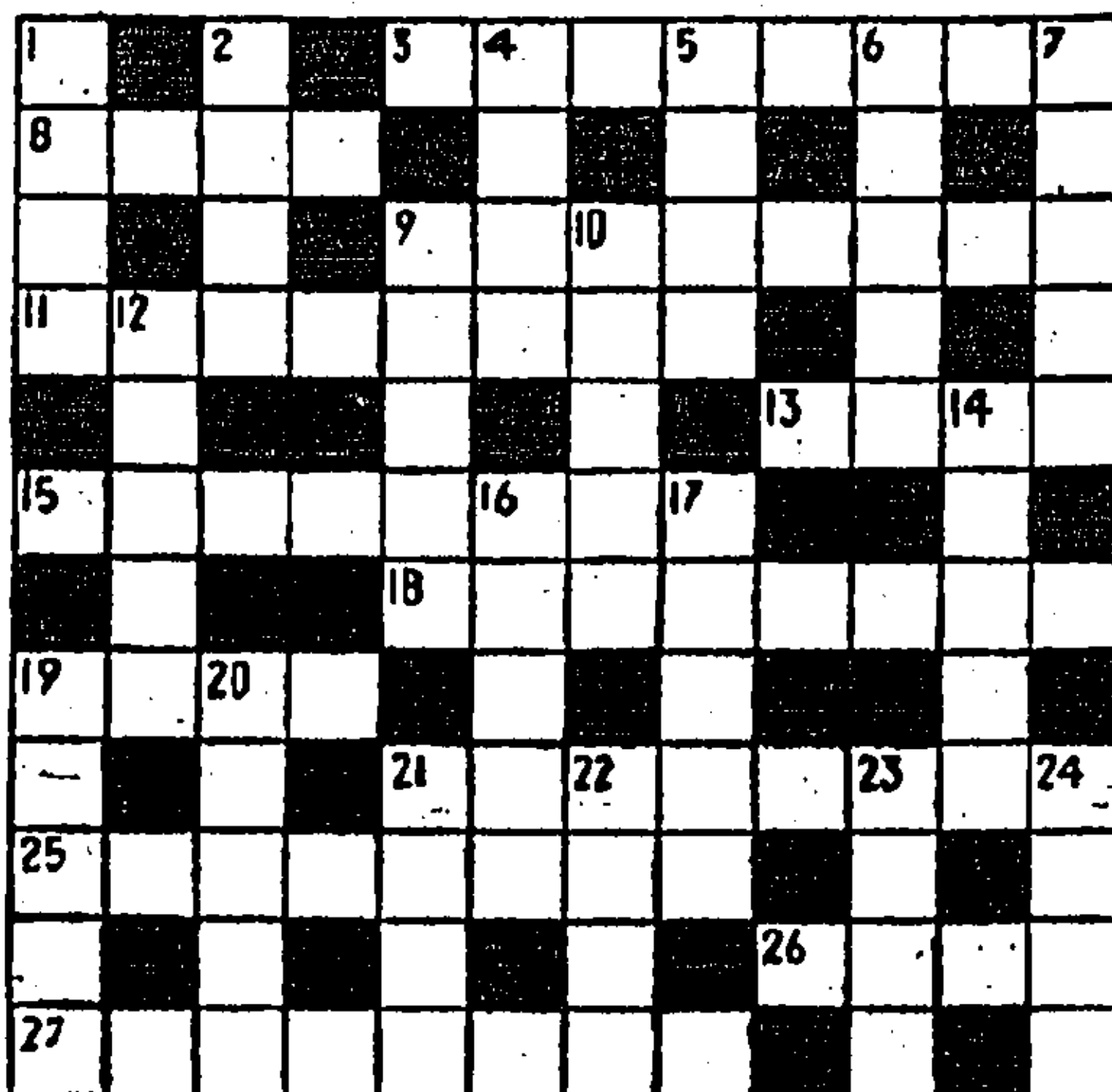
The defence mobilisation was making good progress, Mr. Wilson said, but production was still largely in the tooling up stage. —Reuter.

Talks On Local Government

Brighton, June 25. Strong delegations from India, Ceylon, Pakistan and Thailand attended the local government congress here today to discuss the problems facing authorities.

Mr. George Lindson, Parliamentary Secretary to the British Ministry of local government and planning, welcomed the delegates. Technical representatives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and the International Federation for Housing and Planning, also attended this, the tenth, congress of the International Union of Local Authorities, which will last a week. —Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- 3 Flatters (8).
 - 8 Burden (4).
 - 9 Suburban (8).
 - 11 Valued (8).
 - 13 Narrow opening (4).
 - 15 Elegant (8).
 - 18 Came back (8).
 - 19 Optical glass (4).
 - 21 Muse (8).
 - 25 Dared (8).
 - 26 Fair (4).
 - 27 Littered (8).
- DOWN**
- 1 Stupor (4).
 - 2 Bother (4).
 - 4 Fish (4).
 - 5 Nasty (4).
 - 6 Track (8).
 - 7 Exhausted (8).
 - 9 Willow (8).
 - 10 First appearance (8).
 - 12 Lollipops (8).
 - 14 Lifeless (8).
 - 16 Bone (8).
 - 17 Sensational (8).
 - 18 Flat (8).
 - 20 Fair (4).
 - 21 Trick (4).
 - 22 Measure out (4).
 - 23 Peak (4).
 - 24 Egress (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Decamp, 4 Incur, 7 Contract, 8 Ample, 9 Sliver, 11 Natural, 12 Prepaid, 15 Swell, 16 Llama, 19 Admitted, 20 Taste, 21 Dilute, Down: 1 Deck, 2 Actor, 3 Peasant, 4 Inactive, 5 Corporal, 6 Reveal, 10 Enormous, 12 Assumed, 13 Fallet, 14 Insane, 16 Extol, 17 Slide.

American Air Power Able To Drive Reds Out Of Korea

—If Used All-Out

Washington, June 25. The Senate Committee today tentatively ended the long hearings on the discharge of General MacArthur and on Korean war policy with testimony by a top Air Force officer that American air power could drive the Communists out of Korea if used all-out.

The final scheduled witness was Maj-General Emmett ("Rosie") O'Donnell, Air Force strategic bombing expert and former bomber commander in Korea.

He told the legislators America made a mistake in not unleashing air power against the Red "sanctuary" in Manchuria last year. But, he added, since it had not, now it might be wise to reserve long-range bombers as the "Sunday punch for Russia."

General O'Donnell thought overriding political or diplomatic consideration blocked his plan to hit North Korea in a smashing air blow early in the war if the Communists refused the cease-fire ultimatum.

He first testified that the plan was dropped when his B-29 bombers had to be used for close support of the hard-pressed ground troops, but later the Committee chairman, Senator Richard Russell, asked again why the idea was abandoned.

General O'Donnell: "I think it was an overriding political or diplomatic consideration, sir. I don't know. At that time I was bomber commander out there and I got word from General Stratemeyer."

General Stratemeyer was until recently General Douglas MacArthur's chief air officer.

General O'Donnell testified that he took bombers to the Far East with the idea that MacArthur could demand that the North Korean Communists quit the war or suffer the burning of five cities and complete destruction of about 18 targets. This was early in the war before Chinese Communist intervention.

General O'Donnell thought MacArthur could have told the North Koreans to quit their aggression and retire north of the 38th Parallel "or they had better have their wives and children and bedrolls to go down with them because there was not going to be anything left up in North Korea to return to."

General O'Donnell told the Committee that air opposition by the Reds was too heavy now to waste big bombers which could deliver the most horribly destructive single blow in case of war with Russia. American planes in Korea had done major damage affecting Russia by smashing the North Korean steel and chemical installations.

"For instance, we smashed completely the high-frequency steel installation at Songjin which I was told later had an output of three and a half million tons of stainless and cobalt steel per year, every bit of which went right into Russia."

ADAMANT OPINION

Admiral Ernest J. King, former Chief of Naval Operations, disclosed today that he thought Japan could be defeated in World War II without invading the home islands. For this reason, he said, he proposed that only very limited concessions should be made to Russia to bring her into the conflict.

In General O'Donnell's personal opinion, the Russian objective in the Far East is Japan ultimately because of that country's high industrialization and trained labor force. If the Soviet ever got Japan, our old fear of the yellow peril would be multiplied a hundredfold.

King's views on the 1945 Yalta agreement were given to the Senate MacArthur investigating committee in a letter to Senator William Knowland. He said the late President Roosevelt "asked me about making concessions to Premier Stalin in order to get him to 'play ball' against the Japanese."

His reply, King said, was that only the southern half of Sakhalin should be conceded to Russia as a "bribe."

King said that he was agreeable to Russia's entry into the Japanese war, although the Navy believed that Japan could and should be defeated without invading the home islands, as had been planned. "Our contention was that blockade and bombardment could bring about a Japanese capitulation and, in connection with this course of action, the engagement of the Japanese armies in Manchuria by the Soviets would hasten the capitulation," he wrote.

DIFFICULT TASK

With the end of the hearings — unless this decision is reversed later — the Senators faced the difficult task of reducing their views to writing on:

1. Whether MacArthur's relief from command by President Truman was justified.
 2. Whether the Administration's "limited" war policies in Korea are sound.
 3. What, if any, effect the 1945 Yalta agreement had on alleged failures of American China policy and the fall of that country to the Communists.
- General MacArthur opened the hearings with his own testimony on May 3. Since then, more than two million words of carefully-censored testimony have been made public in one of the most closely-watched Congressional inquiries in recent years. The Committee may still hear the presidential assistant, Mr. W. Averell Harriman, Senator Brian McMahon has been pressing for Mr. Harriman's appearance, but indicated today that he would be satisfied to have Mr. Harriman submit an affidavit for the record. —United Press.

Taoiseach Of Eire



Mr. Eamon de Valera, leader of the Fianna Fail Party, was elected Taoiseach (Premier) of Eire by 74 votes to 69 earlier this month. Photo shows him presenting his credentials to President Sean T. O'Kelly after his election.

American Official Warns Iran To Progress Slowly

Washington, June 25. Mr. George McGhee, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, said today that the basic problem in Iran was the very low standard of living.

In a copyrighted interview with the magazine United States News and World Report, Mr. McGhee warned that Iran must make progress slowly in its efforts to raise the living standard of its people.

Iran must build a foundation of technical and administrative capability before it can show spectacular achievements in the economic field," said Mr. McGhee.

He did not refer directly to the dispute between Iran and Britain over the nationalisation of the Iranian oil fields. In a general review of the Near East area, he said the great common denominator was the force of nationalism. Aligned with this anti-colonialism was the popular feeling for a better way of life.

The problem of raising the standards of living must be basically solved by each country, according to Mr. McGhee. However, he added that the United States could help them get started. The \$125,000,000 economic programme for the Near East outlined by President Truman in the military security budget would be a new and positive approach to the problem of economic development and strengthening of the area as a whole.

ANTI-AMERICAN

Unfortunately there was no real evidence of lessened tension between Israel and the Arab States. He cited the recent differences between Syria and Israel over the Huleh swamp area as bringing new tension to the troubled area. At the same time, he conceded there are some expressions of anti-American feeling in the Middle East.

"This is true particularly among the Arab States because of resentment of our Palestine policies. We feel, however, that we are regaining their confidence."

Mr. McGhee considered that an unfortunate feeling of neutrality was prevalent in some of the Arab States. "This neutralist trend stems in a large measure, I believe, from their own feeling of insecurity," he explained. "They contend that since we in the

West made little effort to assist them to build up their economies and defensive capabilities, or give them guarantees against aggression, they see no necessity for supporting us in what they consider to be basically our problem."

"We feel they are wrong and try to convince them that there is no neutral ground where aggression is concerned, that small States have just as great a stake in collective security as the large ones, and that it is their best hope for survival. I believe the Near Eastern States are beginning to see the point."

SECURITY SYSTEM

The problem of creating a collective security system in the area between Turkey and Burma was basically a problem for the countries concerned. He pointed out that under President Truman's proposed mutual security programme for the next fiscal year up to \$40,000,000 could be diverted to the Arab States and Israel for military aid.

"This will make them feel their needs are being recognized," he declared. "It will give them a greater stake in the defence of their area if aggression should come. It will be done impartially and, with adequate safeguards, no Near Eastern States will commit aggression against another."

For the first time there was disposition on the part of the Arab States to accept those refugees who do not wish to return to their former homes, provided their right to return and compensation are not prejudiced by settlement, and the United Nations would assure adequate funds.

The sum of \$50,000,000 would be available for refugee resettlement or repatriation. He added that the President recognised that the programme would necessarily carry beyond the present year. —United Press.

Taoiseach Of Eire



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Defence Set-Up In The Med.

London, June 25. The Canadian Foreign Minister, Mr. Pearson, told his Press conference here today that Canada would like to see the creation of a separate East Mediterranean defence organisation.

But if the countries more directly concerned in the immediate strengthening of security in Europe, such as Greece and Turkey, were convinced that circumstances demanded their inclusion in the North Atlantic Organisation proper and if this was the generally accepted view, then Canada would accept it.

On the building of a genuinely Atlantic community and less on a strictly military alliance to meet a short-term need. A long term conception of the Atlantic Treaty should be constantly borne in mind and worked for by members, the Minister said. —Reuter.

PORTUGUESE CG IN RIO

Rio de Janeiro, June 25. Dr. Carlos Machado de Barros, well-known diplomat, is to be the Portuguese Consul-General here. It was announced today. He succeeds Senhor Jose de Blon Brandeiro, who has been promoted.

The new Consul-General at one time had served in Sao Paulo. He will arrive shortly in the liner Sropa Into. —Reuter.

Communist Menace To India

Washington, June 25. Mr. George McGhee, Assistant Secretary of State for Southeast Asian Affairs, declared today that India is fully aware of the menace of internal Communism and has taken steps to safeguard herself.

In an interview with the magazine United States News and World Report, Mr. McGhee said that India appeared to be less aware of the aggressive nature of external Communism than other countries.

"India has, however, clearly indicated that she will defend herself if attacked," he said. He conceded that the Communists were active in India, but said they had not been highly successful. "There is not a great number of Communists in India. They are dealt with in very severe terms." —United Press.

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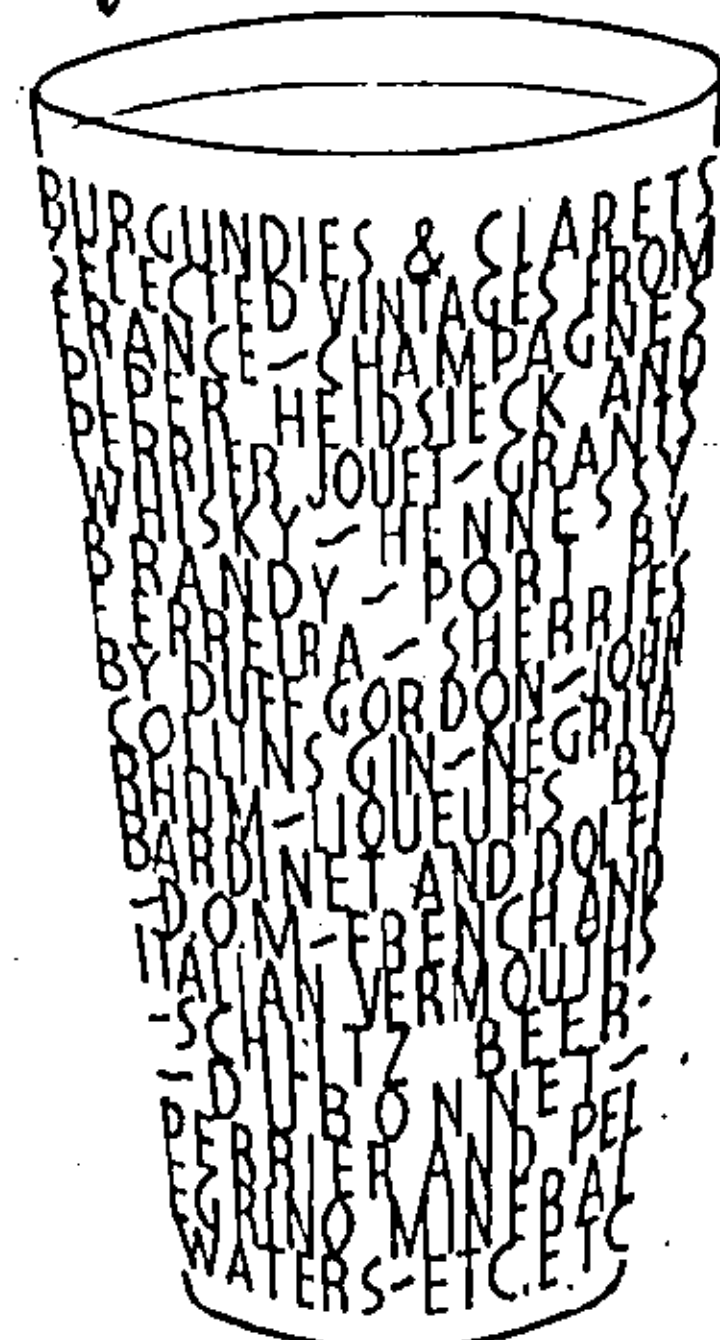
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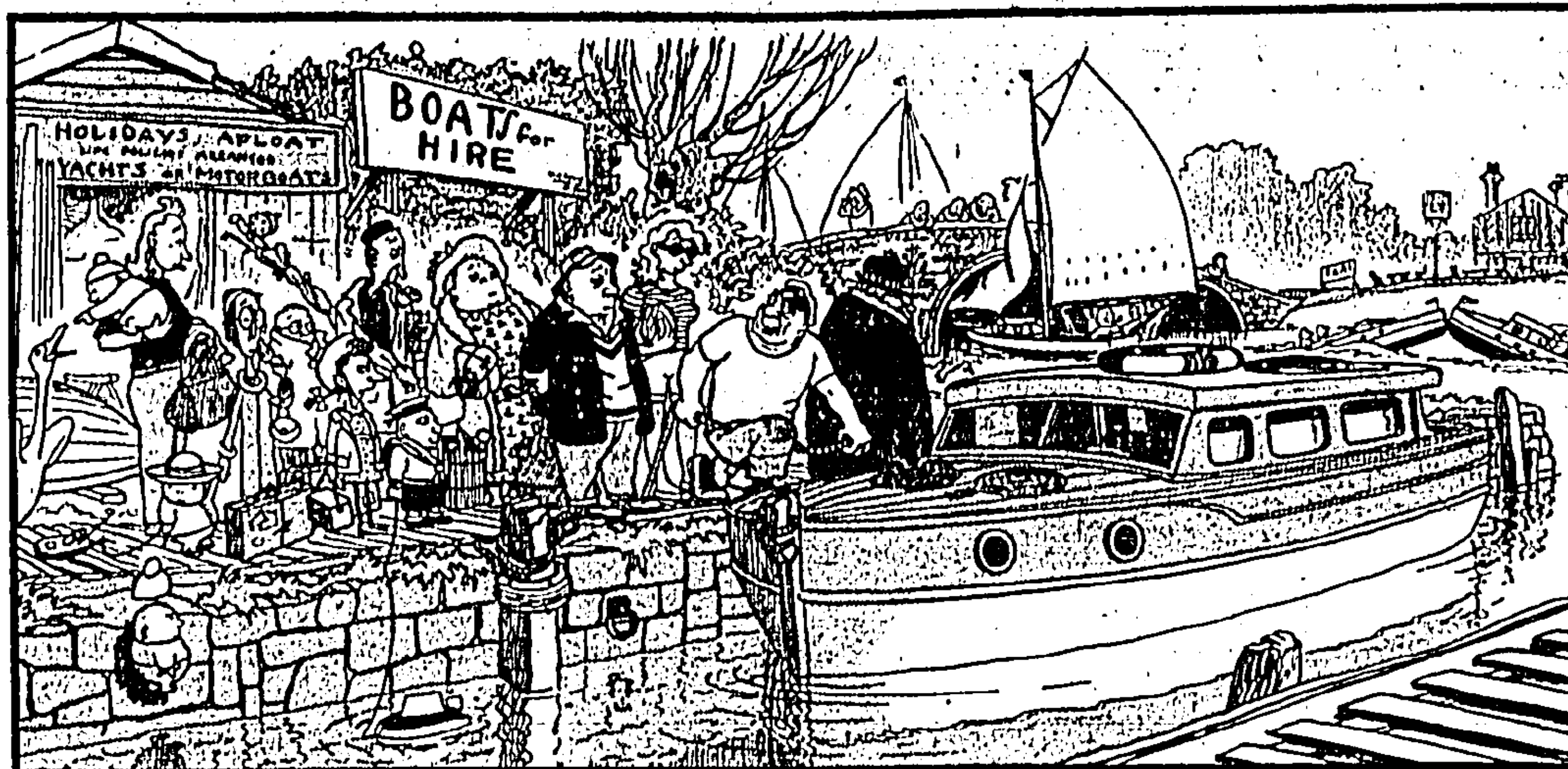
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"This type of craft, sir, is very simple to handle—from the look of things it need be."

(London Express Service.)

Tough? He'll woo the big Lost Tribe



STANLEY KRAMER

HOLLYWOOD. "YES, there's a great big Lost Tribe of film-goers—and I mean to get 'em back!"

Speaker? Stanley Kramer.

Significant? Yes very. Mr Kramer is the sort of man whom Hollywood could do with a whole lot more. The industry has come a long way—much too far—from its early, carefree, rollicking days. It seems to have slowed into a gentle, middle-aged jog-trot.

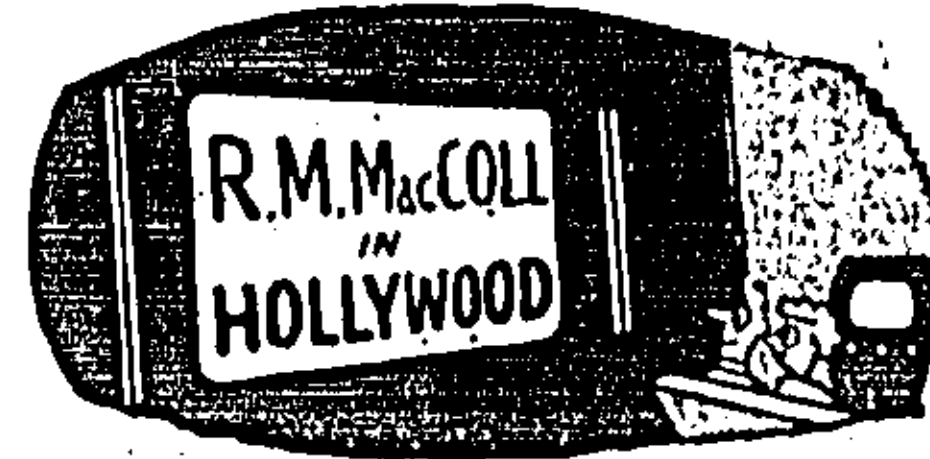
The two-reeler comedy which used to lay in the aisles years ago has given way to the gentle rustle of the balance sheets and pontificating statements from boring old men.

When movie men start talking gravely about Social Significance at a cocktail party (referring to their products, not themselves) then we, the audience, have had it.

But amid the snail tracks—they will have Sunset Boulevard on crutches any day now—we suddenly encounter young Kramer. And promptly we feel a lot better.

No gold tubs

THIS man is terrific. He is the one you know, who made "Champion," which discovered Kirk Douglas as a welcome by-product. He also made "The Men," which was all about paralytics—a courageous theme to tackle



—and it gave Marlon Brando his movie bow.

The point is that he made "Champion" in just 22 days of shooting time. And that, by normal Hollywood standards, is like running up the Festival of Britain buildings while you're shaving.

It cost around 500,000 dollars. And while 500,000 dollars may sound a lot in devalued pounds (to be exact, £178,571) to the moody men who play with celluloid, it is—or was, because young Mr Kramer is fast changing people's ideas—about what you'd spend on a couple of golden bath tubs for Mr deMille.

The uniform

WELL, here we are in the private office of Stimulating Stan, the ideas man. He is in his thirties and he has a good, rugged face, rather Spencer Tracy-ish, and dark brown, striking eyes.

He is wearing the Hollywood uniform of open-necked shirt (his is slaty blue) hanging outside the gent's natty trousers.

He talks fast and incisively, breaking off every so often to answer the house telephone, which buzzes at him like a peremptory grasshopper.

"We're up against tremendous challenges—tremendous," he rattles, walking round to the front of his desk. "Unless we

face the challenges, TV and the rest of it, we shall be throttled, that's all there is to it.

"Business bad? Yes, and I'm prepared to see it get twice as bad when the number of TV sets doubles. You hear people say, 'I haven't been to a movie in six months.'"

"Well, I'm going to get those people back into the movie theatres—and a whole new audience as well."

No message

STIMULATING STAN goes on: "My work doesn't carry a message" (three long and hearty cheers for that, Mr Kramer), "but the picture's got to say something vital. Just making a moderately good picture is the kiss of death."

"Good pictures are just not good enough. They've got to be fine, wonderful, new, exciting, and vigorous."

Now, what new (and wonderful and exciting) films may we expect from this young man?

He had the list right there. First a story about six convicts. There have been plenty of Big Houseers before, but No. 2 is different. It is a study of adolescence called "The Happy Time," which should be fine.

Then there is the adaptation of a Broadway play, "Member of the Wedding," which is about children who are neglected by their wealthy parents, and brought up by the servants.

"This brings something really new to the screen," says Kramer with enthusiasm.

Next there is another with a child theme—what goes on in a child's imagination.

The fifth is to be a study of the sex killer, "told from the killer's point of view, and showing where society falls down in its treatment of these unfortunates."

Personally, I would go 150 miles not to see a film about a sex killer, but you must give Kramer full marks for his experiment.

Can't you sleep? Just try rocking

by . . . JOHN POMFRET

FOR an ever-growing army of insomniacs, who regularly rely on "the little pill" for at least one good night's sleep now and again, there is welcome news from group research on the subject in America.

Investigators at Pittsburgh and Chicago simply advocate the rocking bed. It soothes the sleepless like the child in the cradle or rocked in its mother's arms.

Insomniacs twist and turn all night in an effort to shift weight off a tired body.

Weight is redistributed periodically in a rocking bed requiring little or no effort from the sleeper. Also the gentle to-and-fro

motion has a near-hypnotic effect on the brain.

The rocking bed was first used to stimulate circulation in people with diseases of the blood vessels and then as a respiratory aid for polio sufferers.

It worked so well, and the patients rested so well, that doctors tried it out on the sleepless.

Half an hour's rocking at most should pacify the most obstinate sleep-resisters.

For the normal person the deepest sleep occurs an hour after retiring, when partial consciousness occurs. After three hours the gradual awakening process begins.

Cine-cameras have recorded the fact that most sleepers change position every ten

minutes within their individual repertoires of sleep-patterns: i.e., back-sprawls, kitten-colls, starfish forms, and "knotted" postures.

When one position overtires joints or muscle areas it signals the brain for a change of position.

Children, it has been found, are more restless than adults, men more restless than women. Similarly, it has been found that certain "guard" areas of the brain remain active while the body sleeps.

The same areas insulate a sleeping mother against a loud train whistle but rouse her immediately with a faint whimper from her baby.

About the merits of the double bed—sleep researchers say "Excellent, providing you sleep in it by yourself."

Beds should be neither too soft nor too hard; light meals and warm baths are good appliances—so, too, is a dull company or a dull book before retiring.

(London Express Service.)

IN ROME THEY LIVE SO WELL . . . ON DEBTS

By Robert Shearer

ROME. THE advance guard of the annual tourist invasion of Rome has already arrived, a fair percentage of them being British visitors.

Practically without exception they express astonishment at the seeming prosperity of the Italian capital.

"Look at all these food shops," one man said to me. "You couldn't get another article into the window with a fine knitting needle. And the way people are dressed, especially the women, is a sight for sore eyes. How is it done?"

There are a lot of answers to that question, all of which have to be taken together to make any sense out of the Italian social scene.

The average Italian, for example, pays no rent, or at best a very nominal sum amounting to a few shillings a month. Wages go on food and clothing. There is no margin for anything else.

If the Rent Restriction Act were repealed tomorrow—and, by the way, the Act itself goes back to the time of the Mussolini regime—the national economy would literally fall apart.

It is true that many Italian men and women are surprisingly well dressed, considering the number who are complaining about hard times. And it is equally true that there is a great deal of chic involved in making ends meet at all.

A walk along Rome's Via Veneto on a Sunday forenoon will give you a display of concentrated elegance and fashion, which probably no other European capital can rival. It is no wonder that British visitors are inclined to think there is some nigger concealed in the woodpile somewhere. There is.

He'll Stay Under King's Blanket

From ARTHUR MAPLESON

THE paramount chief of the Swazis, Sobuza II, has defied Dr Malan's South African Government to take over his homeland, mysterious Swaziland, a British protectorate.

"We stay under the King's blanket," he said.

Sobuza, ruler of 200,000 tribesmen, has 80 wives. He received me in his council chamber in a modern type bungalow which contrasts with the wood, thatch, and clay of tribal huts.

He wore a light blue and yellow garment slung over one shoulder. Round his waist was a leopard skin. On our right sat four councillors in nondescript European dress.

Tall, lithe, and handsome is Sobuza, bearded after the fashion of his race and with a lively sense of humour. He chuckled as he said in good English: "Dr Malan says he claims the protectorate under the Act of Union. Yet by his Bill disenfranchising coloured voters he has torn up that Act."

The councillors approved these words in a drawn-out sound, something like mmmmm. But Sobuza's bodyguard, two fierce warrior types, just glowered from under their fuzzy, blondish hair—many Swazis treat their hair with a bleaching clay.

Sobuza crossed his long, untattooed legs and said: "I know Britain will not allow the protectorate to pass to the Union. It would be betrayal."

We discussed other aspects. What would happen if the Union put an economic pressure? Could the protectorate resist?

Yes, said Sobuza, Swaziland could resist, for she is not de-

Debt is the answer. The last man ever to get paid is the tailor. Italians make jokes about him. He may get half the bill now, another quarter next year and the rest who knows when? Meanwhile, the customer wants something new. So the bill never really ends.

There are hundreds of magnificent Alfa Romeo cars on the streets of Rome. Yet it's a fair bet that not one in a hundred is fully paid up. Dealers are prepared to compromise, because they couldn't do any business if they didn't.

And there's a lot of genteel poverty, too. I know men and women in their fifties and sixties living on pathetically small fixed incomes who would die if they could not present a brave face to the world by wearing a clean collar or a new blouse.

But they have to sacrifice something to get it. They take it out of their stomachs. Lunch frequently will be a little thin soup, bread, and fruit.

Butchers are eager to sell meat, but only a percentage of people can afford to buy it. Certainly there's no shortage of this commodity, which is currently a sore point with the British public.

But surely there is irony in the Italian situation, too, in that they produce an abundance of home-fed steak and veal which many housewives can only glance at and pass on.

Restaurants where British tourists go are generally in the quality bracket. The Italians they will meet there represent only the tiniest portion of the population, and, of course, many of them are making a lot of money either in industry or in the cinema business.

So far as impressions gathered on the streets go, there's a lot of trouble and poverty behind the facade. It is perhaps not the least admirable characteristic of the Italians that they will put on a front until the very last minute.

They have centuries of philosophy behind them advocating "Pazienza, figlio mio, forza, tutto passerà" (Patience, my son, courage, everything will pass). Much of modern Italian society is based on that premise.

They make jokes about their currency—"these big impressive looking bills which nobody outside Italy wants." They are unenthusiastic about rearming, partly because they feel the effort is beyond them, and also because they don't want to go to war with anybody.

Certainly visitors are entitled to say by the look of things that Italy appears to be a very fortunate country. And it is not hard to understand a certain amount of criticism from Britons for the abundance of material amenities here which have been denied them for so many long years at home.

Nevertheless, just one word more. The Italian picture is neither as simple nor as genuine as a hasty glance would indicate.

Travel
and
ship
by



BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(Butterfield & Swire (Hongkong) Ltd.)

★ ★

WOMANSENSE

★ ★

FORMER
COVER GIRL

When the public first became aware of Joyce Hoiden's beauty she was a magazine cover girl and Kansas City model. Then the films drafted her, and now she's with Universal-International films. Here we see her in a strapless, one-piece swimsuit.

WHEN COLD CREAM
SHOULDN'T BE USED

The average woman depends entirely upon cold cream. It serves as cleanser, lubricant, sometimes as a make-up base. For the first two purposes it is all right, but as a means of making powder stick it just doesn't work. A make-up lotion is better for that purpose.

As a base for long-lasting make-up, choose a creamy smooth make-up lotion. The lotion is tinted, gives skin a flawless look that lasts and lasts.

Neither is cold cream the happy choice for toning sagging tissues. Such treatments call for a heavy emollient that offers resistance to the manipulations. While massage must be light and brisk, it must have sufficient pressure to send the blood streams galloping through the flesh. The cells depend upon circulation for a living. Sluggish circulation means that the skin is colourless, that the fine texture may change to a coarse one, that Time can get in his cruel licks.

Premature wrinkles seem a common grief these days when life is so filled with activities that a woman dashes from one task to another, in a good deal of a frenzy. Keep your skin in a normal condition and you will escape them.

FISH SUET PUDDING
HERE'S A NICE WARMING FISH PUDDING—YOU CAN MAKE IT WITH COOKED OR UNCOOKED FISH.

CHOP OR FLAK 1/2 LB WHITE FISH FINELY
AND MIX IT WITH 2 OZ FINELY CHOPPED SUET

NOW ADD...
1 OZ BREAD-CRUMBS
1/2 TEASPOON CHOPPED PARSLEY
SALT, PEPPER, AND A FEW DROPS OF ANCHOVY ESSENCE

AND LASTLY
A SMALL EGG BEATEN IN 1/2 TEACUPFUL OF MILK

PUT INTO A WELL-GREASED PUDDING-BASIN, COVER WITH GREASED PAPER, AND STEAM ABOUT 1 1/2 HOURS

SERVE COATED WITH A SUITABLE SAUCE

THANKS, MUM, THAT'S ON TONIGHT'S MENU!

Today's biggest medical headache is still the Headache. However here are the main causes under scientific findings...

★ By H. N. BUNDESEN, M.D. ★

Probe The Cause To
Eliminate The Symptom

ONE of the biggest of today's medical headaches is headache. Rated by many authorities as the most common of all complaints, its victims are legion. I am not speaking of those who have headaches occasionally or in slight degree, but of those who suffer from it in severe and recurrent form, and for whom many measures are often tried without bringing relief.

The problem they present is so complicated that in a number of cities headache clinics have been established to search out, in scientific manner, the many causes of this distressing symptom.

For headache is only a symptom. That is what makes it such a problem, since it can be due to a wide variety of disorders. The chief difficulty is to

find its cause in the individual case as only then can it be successfully treated.

Simple and Scientific

Among the various suggested classifications of headache, the following has the merit of being simple as well as scientific:

1. First are the headaches due to disorders of the skull. These may come from irritation of the lining membrane over the brain, from infection, or from bleeding. They also include headaches due to brain tumors and abscesses.

2. In the second group are headaches due to mental or psychogenic disorders, including those of nervous tension and anxiety.

3. In the third group are the headaches due to injuries.

4. In the fourth group are headaches due to disturbances of the circulation, including migraine, headaches from high blood pressure, and headaches due to excessive histamine in the body. Migraine is a disorder in which the headaches are usually limited to one side of the head and are accompanied by sickness at the stomach. It is thought that allergy or oversensitivity may be a factor here.

Histamine headaches are similar in that here also the pain is often limited to one side and the headaches occur in attacks at irregular intervals. Treatment with injections of gradually-increasing doses of histamine sometimes gives relief.

Nerve Disturbance

5. In the fifth group are headaches due to neuritis, which means there is some disturbance of the nerves.

Many headaches are the result of conditions affecting the eyes, nose, and nasal sinuses.

It is a well-known fact that headaches often are present in

infections in which there is fever.

Because of the large number of causes of headache, it can be seen that whenever a person suffers from this symptom he is in need of a thorough, careful study to determine the source before any attempt at treatment is made.

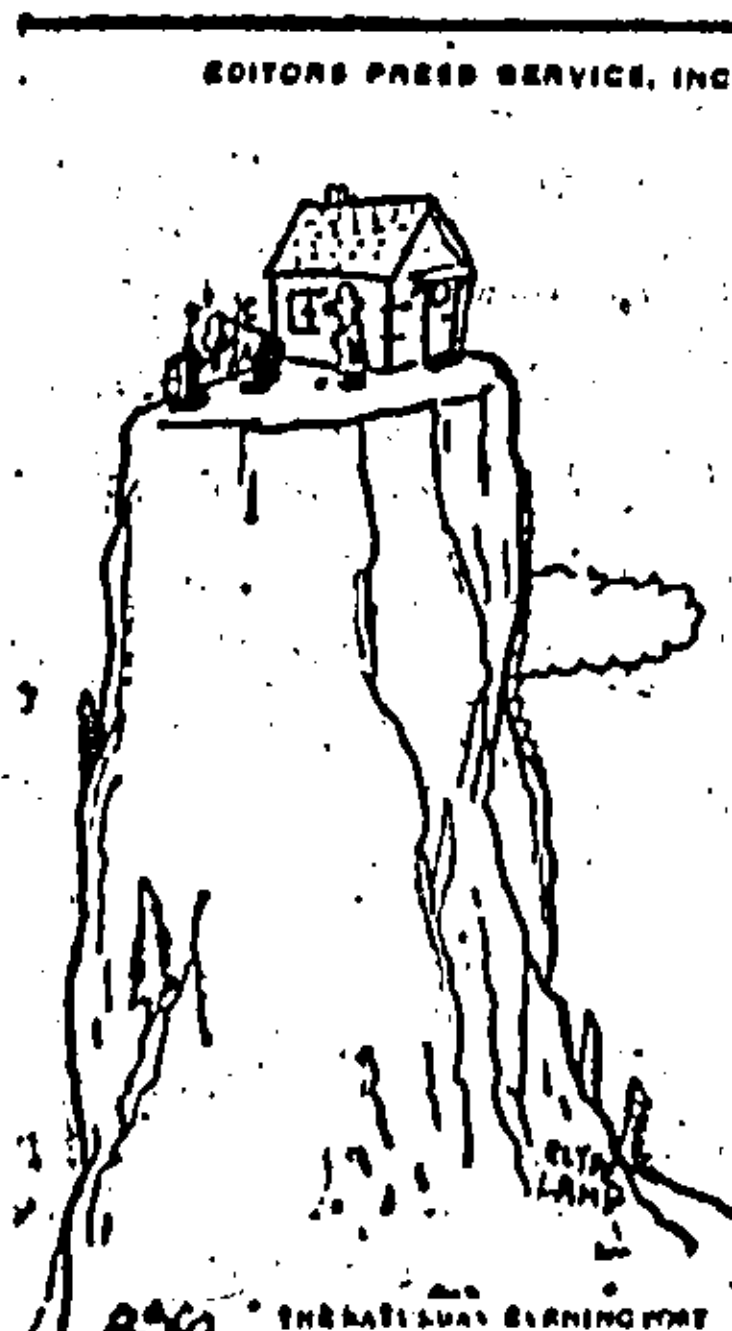


A salute from the guard for Mrs. Brian Alexander and Mrs. Richard Muglove as they arrive at the Tower of London to watch Beating the Retreat.

Statistics Say
2094.2 Women
To A Mink

According to recent statistics only one woman out of every 2094.2 in the United States can have a mink coat this year—even if the money is available. The Bureau of Census gravely states that only 23,598 mink coats are made each year, and the female population over 21 is 49,418,000.

The bureau answered a report that Mrs. Broadway showgirl has a couple of mink coats in her closet.



"Keep pumping—it takes a while!"

JACOBY
ON BRIDGE'Miracle' Turns Out
To Be Luck

By OSWALD JACOBY

SOMETIMES the play of a hand looks miraculous, almost as though declarer could see through the backs of the cards. The answer usually is that there is no other hope, so that declarer must assume that the cards will lie favourably. For example, we might take the hand shown today, played in the Regency Club recently by my friend, Alfred Sheinwald, who seems to specialise on weird plays.

West's opening heart lead was taken by dummy's ace, and a low diamond was returned at once. Sheinwald put on the jack from his own hand, and West won with the ace.

The reason for this apparently useless play was that declarer wanted to find out who had the ace of clubs. East surely had one of the missing aces for his vulnerable overall. When West showed the ace of diamonds, Sheinwald could feel sure that the ace of clubs was in the East hand. West returned another heart, and South ruffed it then led the club. This lost to East's queen, and South ruffed the heart continuation.

Declarer now led another club. West played the nine, and dummy

NORTH (D) 10
♦ 1084
♥ AQ4
♦ KQ83
♦ KJ4

WEST
♦ 985
♥ 862
♦ A104
♦ 1007

EAST
♦ 73
♥ K10953
♦ 782
♦ AQ

SOUTH
♦ AKQJ2
♥ 7
♦ J5
♦ 86532
Both vul.

North East South West
1 ♠ 1 ♥ 1 ♠ 1 ♠
1 NT Pass 4 ♠ Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead—♥ 9

PANCAKE
SPECIALS
French style

Cornmeal-Sausage Pancakes

Mix together thoroughly 1 1/2 c. ready-mix for pancakes, and 1/2 c. enriched cornmeal. Add milk all at once; stir lightly. Fold in 1 lb. cooked and drained, crumbled sausage meat. Pour 1/4 c. batter for each pancake onto a hot, lightly greased griddle. Bake till golden brown; turn once. Serve plain or with syrup.

Dinner

French Onion Soup
Tossed Chicory and
Lettuce Bowl
Brochettes of Veal
Bechamel Cream Sauce
Peas French Style
Curried Brown Rice
French Pancakes with
Red Fruit Sauce
Coffee, Tea or Milk

All Measurements are Level
Recipes Serve Four

French Pancakes

with Red Fruit Sauce

Make very thin pancakes with pancake ready-mix. Serve with hot buttered red fruit sauce. Buttered Red Fruit Sauce: Melt 1 (8 oz.) glass red currant jelly with 1/3 c. grenadine or apricot nectar. When bubbling hot, stir in 1 tsp. butter and 1 tsp. lemon juice.

Suggestion Of The Chef

To 3 c. cooked brown rice add 1 tsp. curry powder and 1 tsp. butter for interesting flavour.

Household Hints

When packing for a trip, seal bottles of liquids as perfume, cologne, ink with melted paraffin. Then there will be no danger of leakage to ruin your clothes.

Split ends of a bird-cage perch can be repaired by slipping pencil tip erasers over them. Notch the heads of the erasers to hold the perch securely on the bars.

Just a reminder: Turn handles of pots and pans away from the edge of the range to prevent accidents.

BY THE WAY
by Beachcomber

IN the days of my youth it was understood that the man or the team beaten at a game accepted the defeat quietly. There was to be no whining about "bad luck."

But today a game is half-scientific, half-commercial racket, and every day some individual or some team is blubbering excuses for a defeat. It is done like this: Of course, nobody would be unsporting enough to suggest that our opponents did not deserve to win or to grudge them their victory. But it must be said that they were very lucky to win, and that our defeat was largely owing to our bad luck. The dignified thing is to leave it to your opponent to talk about your bad luck.

Pep for Beethoven

The film is a documentary of the Boston Symphony Orchestra playing Beethoven, livened with shots of girl students swimming between classes.

(News Item.)
LIVENED is the operative word. Everybody, but not enough to prevent complaints. A Congressman said the swimming girls were too scanty. Someone else said they tried to liven up Beethoven in this

Piccadilly fashion

The shop sailed majestically up the Thames. (News Item.)
SPICE the till. Mr. Salesman said the bathing girls were too scanty. Someone else said they tried to liven up Beethoven in this

YOUR BIRTHDAY... By STELLA

TUESDAY, JUNE 26

IF you are born today, you have excellent prospects. You are intelligent and ambitious, and you intend to succeed and will put forth your best efforts to get exactly what you want out of life. You are essentially a leader in thought as well as in action and it is likely that your ideas will be developed widely during your own life-time.

You have the ability to make a commercial success as well and probably will have a considerable share of this world's goods before you die. Still you are sympathetic and kindly toward those who have less than you do and most likely will want to share your wealth.

Your sense of humour is keen, but you must guard against letting your tongue become caustic and biting upon occasion. If you have a fellow worthy of your verbal steel, then

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27

CANCER (June 23-July 23)—Write; make a new contract; consummate a new deal and see that you get the profits that are accruing to you.

LEO (July 23-Aug. 23)—A short journey on behalf of some business interest may prove important to your future progress.

VIRGO (Aug. 23-Sept. 23)—If on vacation, you should make up with some interesting friends. But don't count on their being permanent.

LIBRA (Sept. 23-Oct. 23)—Be practical today. Look ahead and sign a contract for future work or perhaps for the purchase of some property.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23-Nov. 23)—A good day for all your efforts. Be active, practical and energetic. Get what you want on the dotted line.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 23)—Conditions are improving now. Your personality and individual initiative will count for considerable.

POCKET CARTOON

ARTIE'S HEADLINE

MPs 22 HOURS NON-STOP SITTING

"And what are THEY trying to hatch?"

There still are more irons on the ironing board than in the fire.

A financial upset doesn't irritate you so much after you get used to your new circle of friends.

Weigh well any hard knocks you get—it might be opportunity!

INTELLIGENCE TEST

Just the two

By T. O. HARE

"HOW many children have Wilbur's child?"

"Just the two," said Wilbur. "Wilfred and Winnie. Wilbur is the father. And if you want to know how old they are, I've written down the ages. The product of their ages is 130. The sum of their ages is 27. How old is Winnie?"

(Solution on Page 10)

CHESS PROBLEM

By B. POSTMA
Black, 9 pieces.

White, 9 pieces.
White to play; mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:
1. Q-K4, any; 2. Q-R, R-P (dis ch) mate.

Check Your Knowledge

1. Name the author of "Monsieur Beaucaire."

2. What is a "teletype?"

3. Where is the earliest bound book?

4. What name is given to South American tea?

5. Which present-day ruler has the title "Lion of Judah?"

6. Uncle Remus is the pseudonym of—?

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

An Adventure Under the Sea

—Knarf, Hanid, Met a Sad-Voiced Octopus—

By MAX TRELL

"I WISH I were a mermaid!" Hanid, the shadow-girl with the turned-about name, was saying to her brother Knarf.

"And I wish I were a merman!" said Knarf.

Purr Purr the black kitten, and Pooh Pooh the white poodle, both came into the room at that moment. "Ano Purr wishes she were a mer-kitten, and Pooh Pooh wishes he were a mer-dog!" Knarf said. "Don't you?" he added, looking straight at Purr Purr and Pooh Pooh.

Pooh Pooh wagged his tail, and Purr Purr nodded her head. So Knarf and Hanid were sure they did, too.

Curious Motion

Now at that moment Mr. Merlin, the magician, who lived behind the bookcase, heard what Knarf and Hanid were saying. He chuckled to himself. Then he made a curious magical motion with

his little finger (which I can't describe because it was so dark behind the bookcase), and mumbled a certain magical word (which I've forgotten, though I've tried my best to remember it); and the next instant Knarf and Hanid and Purr Purr and Pooh Pooh all found themselves at the bottom of the ocean.

Hanid was a mermaid with a long scaly tail instead of legs! Knarf was a merman, and also had a long scaly tail!

Purr Purr became a cat-fish with whiskers!

Pooh Pooh became a dog-fish with a big mouthful of teeth!

"This is certainly extraordinary!" exclaimed Hanid. And a big bubble came out of her mouth and went wobbling up, all silver, to the top of the ocean far overhead.

Everytime any of them spoke, bubbles came out of their mouths. It took them quite a while to get used to this strange sort of thing.

Then they tried to swim. It was wonderful!

All they had to do was flap their tails and away they went, faster than a bird can fly. They swam up, they swam down, they darted in and out among the underwater trees and bushes.

Finally they came to a strange-looking thing lying on a mossy rock. Its head and eyes were in the middle of its body, and it had (or seemed to have) dozens of arms.

"It's an octopus!" cried Knarf, turning to run, or rather turning to swim.

But the octopus made no attempt to hurt them. It had a low, sad voice. "No one ever stays to talk to me," it said

Rupert and the Coughdrop—32

Sanx Claus takes Rupert back to the courtyard where he gives a shout and in a moment all is bustle and excitement. "Bring my smaller sleigh," he orders. The more distant presents must be taken first. A special company of the Castle guards run to do his bidding, sorting and dragging out parcels and

sacks and stacking them in the sleigh while a toy storeman checks everything from his list. Then the old gentleman blows a shrill whistle and the reindeer turn and glide down towards him. "Now, Rupert, you must decide whether you want to go home with me or on my cloud airship," he says.

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"No one likes me," "That's because you look so awful with all your long twiny arms," said Hanid.

But the octopus promised not to hurt any of them, so they all promised to stay and talk with it. It shook hands with all of them at the same time. "Welcome to the bottom of the ocean," it said. Its voice sounded a bit more cheerful now. They all sat down on the sand around it.

A Wonderful Place

"The ocean is a wonderful big place," the octopus said. "I've lived in it for years and years. And yet I haven't seen even half of it. You have no idea how many creatures live in the ocean—big creatures like whales and sharks. Small creatures like shrimps. Creatures with shells, like oysters. Creatures with claws, like lobsters. Creatures with wings, like flying fish."

The octopus looked at Knarf and Hanid very carefully. "You're half-people and half-

fish," he said. "I haven't seen mermaids and mermen in years and years and years. To tell you the truth," he added, "I've never seen the likes of you before. But it's a nice thing to be—half-people and half-fish. Seals are sort of half-and-half, too...half in the water, half on land."

The octopus showed Knarf and Hanid and Purr Purr and Pooh Pooh a wrecked ship lying half-buried in the sand at the bottom of the ocean. Fishes were swimming in and out of the holes in the ship. "It's an old sailing ship," the octopus explained. "It was lying here before I was born."

Knarf and Hanid found a huge iron box. It was filled with gold. But just as they were about to take some—poof!—they were back in their room again, a boy and a girl and a cat and a dog. And behind the dark bookcase, Mr. Merlin the Magician was chuckling quietly to himself, as though he had had more fun than anybody.

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WIMBLEDON CHAMPIONSHIPS

IP KOON-HUNG TAKES CERNIK TO FIVE SETS IN 2½-HOUR BATTLE

(From Our Own Correspondent)

London, June 25.

One of the best performances of the opening day of the Lawn Tennis Championships at Wimbledon was that of the Hongkong, Chinese and Malayan Champion, Ip Koon-hung, who was narrowly beaten in five sets by V. Cernik, the exiled Czechoslovak Davis Cup player.

Ip, who arrived in England three weeks ago, was on the court for two and a half hours in one of the longest matches of the afternoon.

After losing the first set 4-6, he won the next two by the same margin and in a great struggle was beaten 7-5 in the fourth.

With the score standing at two sets-all, however, Ip appeared to tire and Cernik broke through his service for a 3-1 lead and went on to take set and match at 6-3.

"It was a thoroughly enjoyable game," Ip told me afterwards, "but I am not finished yet. There is still the doubles."

Tomorrow, in the men's doubles, Ip and D. Schenckel, of Ceylon, are opposed to Graydon and Hooper (Great Britain).

NO UPSETS

Wimbledon, June 25. Favourites advanced as expected in the opening day matches of the All England Lawn Tennis Championships, with Jaroslav Drobny's 6-7, 6-4, 6-4 victory over Germany's Baron Gottfried von Cramm as the highlight of the day.

In other matches involving top-ranking players, the defending champion, Budge Patty, beat South Africa's David Laurie, 6-1, 6-1, 6-4; top-seeded Frank Sedgman beat Filipino Raymond Deyro, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4; United States Champion Art Larsen beat Australia's Mervyn Rose, 6-1, 6-2, 6-0, 6-1.

League Tennis Results

MEN'S 'B' DIVISION

CCC 1, SCAA 2

D. Leonard and L.P. de Souza (CCC) lost to E. Chen and K. Lam 6-8; lost to P. Poon and K. Lam 6-8; drew with C.C. Lee and C.M. Poon 6-6.

E. Hau and G.A. Souza lost to Chen and K. Lam 1-6; lost to Lee and Tsang 3-6.

Smith and H. Poon drew with Chen and K. Lam 6-6; lost to Poon and Lam 1-6; lost to Lee and Tsang 3-6.

CCC 1, HKCC 2

Choy Tin-wah and Choy Tin-fuk (CCC) beat C.M. Chang and M.C. Hung 6-2; beat C.W. Wong and M. Molan 6-2; beat Albert Chan and James Hsu 6-1.

Y.T. Chung and T.K. Choy beat Chang and Hsu 6-1; beat Wong and Chan 7-5; beat Chan and Hsu 6-4.

Y.T. Choy and K.M. Au drew with Chang and Hsu 6-6; beat Wong and Chan 6-3; beat Chan and Hsu 6-4.

CCC 3, HKCC 4

G.B. Smart and J.A. Ash (CCC) lost to H.A. Barros and A. Hsu 6-8; drew with J.A. Barros and A. Hsu 6-6; beat J.A. Barros and A. Hsu 6-4.

G. Vieira 6-0; beat J.A. Marques and A.E. Noronha 6-3.

E. Story and E. Zulueta drew with Barros and Hsu 6-6; lost to Barros and Hsu 6-8; lost to Barros and Hsu 6-8.

P.V. Slawie and A. Dow lost to Barros and Hsu 6-8; beat Barros and Hsu 6-4; beat Barros and Hsu 6-4.

CCC 5, HKCC 6

T.J. Gould and A. Aratoufi (CCC) beat A. Aratoufi and A. Augustad 6-4; lost to E.C. Fincher and A. V. White 6-8; beat K. M. Hsu and N. Edwards 6-3.

K. H. Wilson and G. Pritchard beat Barros and Hsu 6-3; beat Barros and Hsu 6-3; beat Barros and Hsu 6-3.

J. A. Randall and W. Stuwung lost to Barros and Hsu 6-8; lost to Barros and Hsu 6-8; lost to Barros and Hsu 6-8.

CCC 6, HKCC 7

G. Gots and Leonard 7-6; lost to Barros and Hsu 6-8; lost to Barros and Hsu 6-8; lost to Barros and Hsu 6-8.

CCC 7, HKCC 8

CCC 8, HKCC 9

CCC 9, HKCC 10

CCC 10, HKCC 11

CCC 11, HKCC 12

CCC 12, HKCC 13

CCC 13, HKCC 14

CCC 14, HKCC 15

CCC 15, HKCC 16

CCC 16, HKCC 17

CCC 17, HKCC 18

CCC 18, HKCC 19

CCC 19, HKCC 20

CCC 20, HKCC 21

CCC 21, HKCC 22

CCC 22, HKCC 23

CCC 23, HKCC 24

CCC 24, HKCC 25

CCC 25, HKCC 26

CCC 26, HKCC 27

CCC 27, HKCC 28

CCC 28, HKCC 29

CCC 29, HKCC 30

CCC 30, HKCC 31

CCC 31, HKCC 32

CCC 32, HKCC 33

CCC 33, HKCC 34

CCC 34, HKCC 35

CCC 35, HKCC 36

CCC 36, HKCC 37

CCC 37, HKCC 38

CCC 38, HKCC 39

CCC 39, HKCC 40

CCC 40, HKCC 41

CCC 41, HKCC 42

CCC 42, HKCC 43

CCC 43, HKCC 44

CCC 44, HKCC 45

CCC 45, HKCC 46

CCC 46, HKCC 47

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CCC 48, HKCC 49

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CCC 56, HKCC 57

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CCC 62, HKCC 63

CCC 63, HKCC 64

CCC 64, HKCC 65

CCC 65, HKCC 66

CCC 66, HKCC 67

CCC 67, HKCC 68

CCC 68, HKCC 69

CCC 69, HKCC 70

CCC 70, HKCC 71

CCC 71, HKCC 72

CCC 72, HKCC 73

CCC 73, HKCC 74

CCC 74, HKCC 75

CCC 75, HKCC 76

CCC 76, HKCC 77

CCC 77, HKCC 78

CCC 78, HKCC 79

CCC 79, HKCC 80

CCC 80, HKCC 81

CCC 81, HKCC 82

CCC 82, HKCC 83

CCC 83, HKCC 84

CCC 84, HKCC 85

CCC 85, HKCC 86

CCC 86, HKCC 87

CCC 87, HKCC 88

CCC 88, HKCC 89

CCC 89, HKCC 90

CCC 90, HKCC 91

CCC 91, HKCC 92

CCC 92, HKCC 93

CCC 93, HKCC 94

CCC 94, HKCC 95

CCC 95, HKCC 96

CCC 96, HKCC 97

CCC 97, HKCC 98

CCC 98, HKCC 99

CCC 99, HKCC 100

CCC 100, HKCC 101

CCC 101, HKCC 102

CCC 102, HKCC 103

CCC 103, HKCC 104

CCC 104, HKCC 105

CCC 105, HKCC 106

CCC 106, HKCC 107

CCC 107, HKCC 108

CCC 108, HKCC 109

CCC 109, HKCC 110

CCC 110, HKCC 111

CCC 111, HKCC 112

CCC 112, HKCC 113

CCC 113, HKCC 114

CCC 114, HKCC 115

CCC 115, HKCC 116

CCC 116, HKCC 117

CCC 117, HKCC 118

CCC 118, HKCC 119

CCC 119, HKCC 120

CCC 120, HKCC 121

CCC 121, HKCC 122

CCC 122, HKCC 123

CCC 123, HKCC 124

CCC 124, HKCC 125

CCC 125, HKCC 126

CCC 126, HKCC 127

CCC 127, HKCC 128

CCC 128, HKCC 129

CCC 129, HKCC 130

CCC 130, HKCC 131

CCC 131, HKCC 132

CCC 132, HKCC 133

CCC 133, HKCC 134

CCC 134, HKCC 135

CCC 135, HKCC 136

CCC 136, HKCC 137

CCC 137, HKCC 138

CCC 138, HKCC 139

CCC 139, HKCC 140

CCC 140, HKCC 141

CCC 141, HKCC 142

CCC 142, HKCC 143

CCC 143, HKCC 144

CCC 144, HKCC 145

CCC 145, HKCC 146

CCC 146, HKCC 147

CCC 147, HKCC 148

CCC 148, HKCC 149

CCC 149, HKCC 150

CCC 150, HKCC 151

CCC 151, HKCC 152

CCC 152, HKCC 153

CCC 153, HKCC 154

CCC 154, HKCC 155

CCC 155, HKCC 156

CCC 156, HKCC 157

CCC 157, HKCC 158

CCC 158, HKCC 159

CCC 159, HKCC 160

CCC 160, HKCC 161

CCC 161, HKCC 162

CCC 162, HKCC 163

CCC 163, HKCC 164

CCC 164, HKCC 165

CCC 165, HKCC 166

CCC 166, HKCC 167

CCC 167, HKCC 168

CCC 168, HKCC 169

CCC 169, HKCC 170

CCC 170, HKCC 171

CCC 171, HKCC 172

CCC 172, HKCC 173

CCC 173, HKCC 174

CCC 174, HKCC 175

CCC 175, HKCC 176

CCC 176, HKCC 177

CCC 177, HKCC 178

CCC 178, HKCC 179

CCC 179, HKCC 180

CCC 180, HKCC 181

CCC 181, HKCC 182

CCC 182, HKCC 183

CCC 183, HKCC 184

CCC 184, HKCC 185

CCC 185, HKCC 186

CCC 186, HKCC 187

CCC 187, HKCC 188

CCC 188, HKCC 189

CCC 189, HKCC 190

CCC 190, HKCC 191

CCC 191, HKCC 192

CCC 192, HKCC 193

CCC 193, HKCC 194

CCC 194, HKCC 195

CCC 195, HKCC 196

CCC 196, HKCC 197

CCC 197, HKCC 198

CCC 198, HKCC 199

CCC 199, HKCC 200

CCC 200, HKCC 201

CCC 201, HKCC 202

CCC 202, HKCC 203

CCC 203, HKCC 204

CCC 204, HKCC 205

CCC 205, HKCC 206

CCC 206, HKCC 207

CCC 207, HKCC 208

CCC 208, HKCC 209

CCC 209, HKCC 210

CCC 210, HKCC 211

CCC 211, HKCC 212

CCC 212, HKCC 213

CCC

MCC STARTS RAISING INDIA TOUR TEAM

People Adept At The Art Of Persuasion Are Turning Possibles Into Probables

Says HAROLD MAYES

Several times I've warned about the fact that a full-strength MCC party for India next winter might be difficult to get together. Well, those warnings have been heeded, and there's been a good deal of work behind the scenes in the last few days to try to ensure that England's representation is adequate.

People adept at the art of persuasion have been busy, and a number of players who were regarded previously as non-starters are now on the list of possibilities, or it might even be probabilities.

There I'm told to anticipate as almost certain members of the party are Bill Edrich, Norman Yardley and Reg Simpson, and in that event I think you can discount the suggestions that the captaincy will go to the young Lancashire skipper, Nigel Howard.

Whatever happens, I'm told that MCC are well pleased with the itinerary which has been worked out, with full flying arrangements, with everything certain to go smoothly as a result of the pioneering of George Duckworth's Commonwealth team.

Even if the initial party is slightly below strength, sight has not been lost of the fact that it's only 23 flying hours to Bombay, and that reinforcements can be quickly organised for the important period around Christmas, when three Tests are scheduled. The case with which

I was able to arrange for three late arrivals to join Commonwealth last December has not been completely overlooked.

What is more, the prospect of Sir Pelham Warner taking wings to see some of the games must not be disregarded entirely. I'm told that he didn't take at all unkindly to such a suggestion made to him by Indian Control Board president, Anthony de Mello, which will come as a surprise to many.

CRICKET OCCASION?

For Yorkshire folk there was something of a cricket occasion last week, when Old Yorkshire, skippered by that great captain of the late thirties Brian Sellers, met Young Yorkshire. Maurice Leyland played for the old 'uns, and so did not-so-old Alce Coxon, whose departure from the White Rose ranks last terms was

cricket's biggest shock for a long time.

Was that a "cricket occasion" within the meaning of the circular which has been sent from London to all the men who have represented England in Tests at home? I doubt it.

The circular states that permission to incorporate the Royal crown in the badge adopted for use on caps, blazers, sweaters and ties has been granted only on condition that the badge is worn on cricket occasions. So there are some 100 players in possession of ties who must be wondering just when they can be worn.

Actually, permission was given for the use of the crown above the three lions on the cap in 1908, and amongst the old-timers who played in Tests before the First World War it was known, somewhat affectionately, as the "King's Cap."

I'm told that it's the extension of the use of the badge to other articles of cricket clothing and to ties which has been responsible for the new directive.

IT STAGGERS THEM

In Warrington, one of the places where the man in the street never ceases talking Rugby League, and where rumours so often prove to be well-founded, they're a little wider-eyed than usual just now as they discuss the Warrington management in relation to Wigan's New Zealand outside-half, Cecil Mounford.

Why? Because they're saying that it's a £1,000-a-year job with a 10-year contract, prospect of which would cause many a St. Peter's club to fall down in a dead faint.

People who aren't usually far off track with such things were taking those terms for granted, but with typical Lancashire regard for the economics of the situation were asking: "Where's the money coming from?"

HKAA Issues

Motor Rally Information

Information relating to the motor rally to be held on August 11 and 12 has been announced by the Hongkong Automobile Association.

The Association says that the Army authorities, with the Traffic Department of the Hongkong Police, are being most co-operative, enabling the planning of a very good hill run and use of the new roads in the New Territories.

The rally will be over 8/10ths of a mile, and this year there will be acceleration, braking, and reverse tests at the beginning of the run, with drivers accelerating straight away from the starting line through a double S bend, artificially made, and up the slope, crossing the finishing line at speed.

The programmes will contain a table giving speed times so that as each time is announced spectators will only have to refer to the tables to ascertain the speed.

The directors of Wah Kiu Yat Po have most generously donated a handsome Challenge Trophy and annual Replica for the Concorde d'Elegance Winner. Only Rally entrants may enter the Concorde.

CHALLENGE TROPHY
A Challenge Trophy and annual replica for the best performance, lady, has been donated by the Aero Technical Corporation Agents for the Jowett Car, which make it will be remembered, carried all before it last time.

Members and Service personnel are reminded to send in their entry forms as soon as possible. The programmes have been printed and to avoid last year's confusion over the numbers it is essential that all entries are in early. No receipts will be issued, but number labels, sketch maps, instructions etc., will be sent to contestants later.

Those desiring further information are invited to contact either Mr. Reginald Shun Wah, at Gilman Motors, Nathan Rd., or Mr. P. Du Toit, at the Diocesan Boys School, PO Box 33, phone 57777.

ISLAND ROUTES
Details of the proposed Island routes follow:

MIDDLESEX v. YORKSHIRE AT LORD'S



Thompson (Middlesex) reaches his 50 by cutting Young through the slips.

W. J. EDRICH ASKS:

Was Cricket Faster In The Old Days?

The big sticks of criticism are out again. The poor average county player is being accused of slow-scoring, of play which is killing the game. Well, I am well used to a full share of this sort of thing and I can take it. But I think it is getting under the skin of quite a few really good players and, as the basic logic of the whole argument is wrong, I feel that it is time somebody—from the middle—attempted to put it right.

First of all, old, hard figures compiled by the ruthless statisticians who so often provide the ammunition for the grouse, prove that the picture isn't half as black as many people are trying to paint it. You have all heard the pundits of the pavilions who say, "They didn't pat the ball like this in the old days!" It has been thrown at me a dozen times.

But when you come to look up the hard facts—they did! I know that Jessop used to produce a hurricane here and there and that Frank Woolley was the idol of millions; but Compton, Hutton—yes, and Ray Smith only a few days ago—produced fireworks just as bright when they have their day. But when you get down to the general run of cricket throughout the country we are scoring just as fast—if not a little faster—than they ever did!

Figures show that the average rate of scoring since 1895 up to the present time works out at 45 runs per 100 balls delivered.

But the rates of scoring in English cricket in the years 1947 and 1949 for instance, was between 48 and 49 runs per 100 balls delivered. I admit that in the wetter summers of 1940, 1948 and 1950 it dropped to just over 43 runs per 100 deliveries. But the post-war average is still higher than the general return for the last 50 years.

SO THAT IS THAT!

So that, for what it is worth, is that. But please do not think I am happy with things as they are. Far from it, I feel that we should be getting brighter cricket; and I can assure you that in the Middlesex side—and in many others I know—a very determined effort is being made to take the risks and make the effort needed to provide it.

However, if we cannot get the right type of pitches on which bright cricket can be played what can we do about it. For it is the pitches which lie at the root of most of this dull cricket problem.

This season, especially, we seem to have struck a spate of these wickets which just do nothing. They have been so slow in pace that the unfortunate bowler hasn't been able to get anything at all to help him; and at the same time, the batsman has found that the ball has not come through quickly enough to make even reasonable forcing strokes.

More often than not the position has been aggravated by deplorable field placings. Just as Freddie Brown was forced to do in the first Test at Nottingham, many captains, finding that their bowlers have been rendered ineffectual by the negative approach of ordering a main attack on the leg-stump with a purely defensive field set wide enough to save the single. The whole combination, naturally, has provided a somewhat dreary spectacle.

I am not trying to find excuses. If I felt that players

Nine Dragons' Table Tennis & Darts Results

Entries for the July darts and table tennis knockout competitions of the Nine Dragons Services Club should reach the Manager, Mr. Woolham, not later than June 30. Entrance fee for darts is \$3 per team, six and for table tennis \$2 per team of four.

Following are the latest darts results: Leics "A" beat W/Shops REME "A" 4-2; 1st Wills beat Transporthalms Unit 4-2.

Matches for Thursday, June 20, at 6.30 p.m.: Winner 23 Field Regt v Leics "A" to play 1st Wills in the final at 7.30 p.m.

Table tennis result: HKCTU v.o. from 1st Wills: HKCTU "A" v HKCTU "B" in final on Thursday, June 28, at 7 p.m.

Entries for the basketball knockout tournament, to be handed in to Mr. Woolham, will close on June 30.

were to blame, I would say so. But I honestly feel that the pitches of today are at the bottom of the whole business, and the sooner some effort is made to make them faster the better. Think it out for yourself. If the pitch is fast enough to give the bowler encouragement the batsman would be compelled to snap into it. In any case, with the ball coming on to the bat faster he would be able to make stroke easier and with far greater results.

The two together would make for more runs faster or more wickets. Probably both. We would have full-time action, a constant fight between batsman and bowler. The spectator would love it, for that, surely, is what cricket should be.

MOST AMAZING

It is one of the most amazing things of English cricket that nobody seems to control pitch production. Not even for Test matches. County groundsmen go their own sweet way and produce what they consider is a good safe wicket. And when it comes, round to a Test, match the aim seems to be to provide a stretch of turf which will last five or six days whatever the weather of the period. In the circumstances it is hardly surprising they are too perfect; too docile, too durable.

I have long felt that the Board of Control for Test matches should instruct every groundsmen concerned every year that they expect him to produce a wicket which will provide a fair balance between batsman and bowler. They can hardly give instructions as to how this should be achieved for the turf conditions vary for each ground. But with the proper directive and encouragement, the groundsmen could and would do it. Right now they will not take the responsibility—and in some ways one can hardly blame them. That should be taken much higher up.

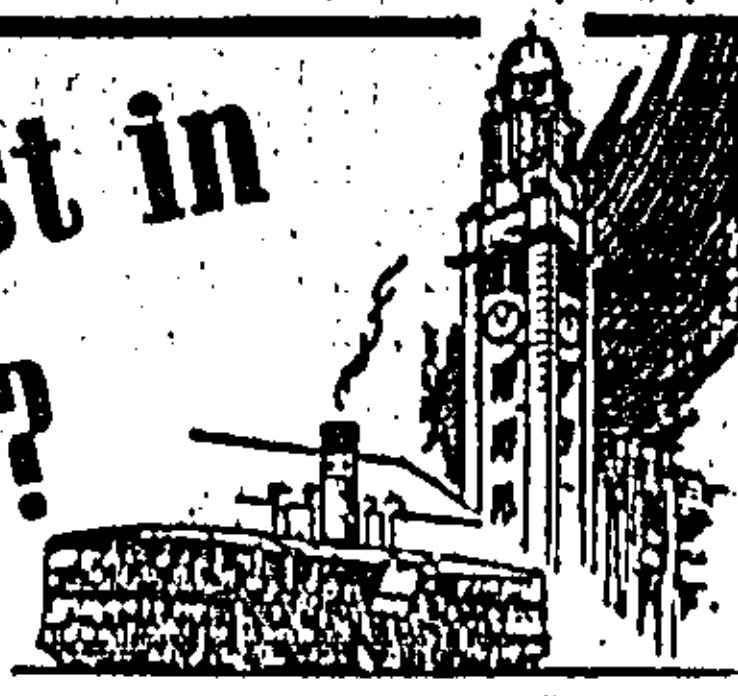
But let me assure you of one thing—the players in country cricket, and in Test cricket, want brighter play just as much as you do. They like to see their strokes and take their wickets—and they want the faster wickets which will give them the opportunity.

U.S. Athletes To Tour Europe

Berkeley, Calif., June 24.—The National Amateur Athletic Union today announced the names of track and field athletes it will send to Japan, England, Switzerland and Italy on 1951 summer tours. Jim Fuchs, Fred Wilt and Herb McKenley were among the selections announced at the close of the 63rd annual track and field championships.

Shot-putter Fuchs, who lost his first meet in 81 starts when Parry O'Brien of Los Angeles put the shot at 55 feet 9.25 inches, will go to England. McKenley also goes to England as a 400-metre specialist, while Wilt, who walked away with the 8,000-metre run here, will be on the Switzerland-Italy team.

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Chowdhury Is Getting Faster

London, June 25.

Nirado Chowdhury, the Bengal medium pace bowler, is to play in Lancashire League cricket in two years' time.

At present he is being specially coached by the former Surrey and England bowler, Alf Gover, with a view to getting England's batsmen out quickly when they visit India next winter.

Mr. Anthony de Mello, Chairman of the Indian Cricket Board of Control, told Reuters this before leaving for France, Portugal and Spain on his return back to India.

Mr. Mello has arranged for Chowdhury to play for the Central Lancashire League team of Rushmore.

He said the Bengal bowler is already several yards faster in the air as a result of the special coaching he is receiving in England.

His going away ball has also become more dangerous.

Reuters.

ONE CHANGE IN ENGLAND'S TEAM FOR THIRD TEST

London, June 25.

England's cricket team to meet South Africa in the third Test match, beginning at Manchester on July 5, shows only one change from the side which won the Second Test by ten wickets on Saturday.

Jim Laker, Surrey off-spinner, replaces John Wardle, Yorkshire left-arm bowler.

The team is as follows:

F. R. Brown (Northamptonshire), captain, R. T. Simpson, (Nottinghamshire), L. Hutton (Yorkshire), D. S. Compton (Middlesex), A. V. Bedser (Surrey), T. G. Evans (Kent), J. T. Ikin (Lancashire), J. C. Laker (Surrey), R. Tattersall (Lancashire), W. Watson (Yorkshire), B. Statham (Lancashire). Twelfth man T. W. Graveney (Gloucestershire).

Laker's presence will mean that the England side will contain two off-break bowlers, himself and Tattersall, the big bowling success of the Second Test.

FIRST MEETING

His selection was not generally expected but a point in his favour is that the South African batsmen will be meeting him for the first time on the tour, as he was kept out of the Surrey side which played them in May, because of injury.

It will be Laker's tenth Test appearance, his last being a year ago at Manchester against the West Indies.

Laker began the summer in great form with 92 wickets by the end of May and with 35 wickets, including three today against Cambridge. He is the second biggest wicket taker in the country, Appleyard, Yorkshire pace bowler, topping the list with 90.

England's bowling should be strengthened by the change but the batting remains more doubtful. Once again only five men have been picked purely on batting ability and there is obvious weakness in the middle of the order. The five are Hutton, Ikin, Simpson, Compton and Watson.

Laker is regarded as a better batsman than Wardle but his record this season is inferior. So far he has scored 309 runs in 20 innings, as compared with Wardle's 336 in 18 innings.—Reuters.

CLOSE OF PLAY SCORES

London, June 25.
The following were the close of play scores of County cricket matches played today:

At Guildford: Cambridge University 346 for 7 declared (May 61) and 41 for no wicket; Surrey 225 (Constable 62, Barton 57, Haywood 49 for 33).
At Bristol: Gloucestershire 330 and nine for no wicket; Warwickshire 374 for nine declared (Gardner 70, Spooner 83, Doolley 87).

At Sheffield: Nottinghamshire 244; Yorkshire 408 for 8 (Wilson 62, Lester 118, Leadbeter 91).

At North: Glamorgan 304 for nine declared; Wootton 120, Montgomery 57).
At Worcester: Worcestershire 132 for 6 (Jenkins 50).
Rain caused stumps to be drawn early.
At Dublin: Gents of Ireland 303, and one for no wicket; Gents of Scotland 229 (Allchison 100, Edwards 60).
At Tunbridge Wells: Sussex 889 for 5 declared (Parks 183,

James Langridge 144; Kent 156, Ockman, right-arm off-spin, 5 for 34) and 129 for eight (Brian Edrich not out 52).
At Chesterfield: Lancashire 165 and 194 (G. Edrich 77, Jackson, right-arm fast medium 5 for 29), Derbyshire 190 (Hilton, left-arm slow, 5 for 60) and 30 for 3.
At Huddersley: Leicestershire 241 and 143 for 4 (Jackson not out 61); Middlesex 202 (Robertson 104, W. Edrich 54, Lester, right-arm leg-spin, 6 for 72).
At Basingstoke: Hampshire 103 and 200 for five (Walker not out 114); Oxford University 133 (Carr, right-arm fast-medium, 7 for 29) and 11 for no wicket.
At Bath: Essex beat Somerset by an innings and 13 runs. Essex 297; Somerset 48 (Bailey, right-arm fast, 5 for 17, Ray Smith, right-arm off-spin 3 for 6) and 230 (Tremlett 87, Buse not out 38), Peter Smith, right-arm slow leg-break, 5 for 74).—Reuters.

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"HUPUI"	Tientsin	5 p.m. 6th July
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"SHENKING"	Singapore	28/29th June
"HUPUI"	Keelung	7 a.m. 1st July
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"TAIPING"	Kobe	p.m. 27th June
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"PELEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th July
"ANCHISES"	Liverpool & Glasgow	12th July

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S. "ASTYANAX"	Liverpool	4th July
G. "ANCHISES"	do	10th July
S. "CALCHAS"	do	9th July
G. "PATROCLOS"	do	14th July
S. "AGAPENOR"	do	26th July
G. "AENEAS"	26th June	2nd Aug.
S. "AUTOMEDON"	4th July	8th Aug.
G. "PERSEUS"	17th July	15th Aug.
G. "MYRMIDON"	21st July	25th Aug.

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"BENMHOR"	do	12th Aug.
"BENALDER"	do	19th Aug.
"BENNEVIS"	do	24th Aug.

SAILINGS

SHIPS	TO	DATE
"BENATOW"	London, Hamburg & Antwerp	28th June
"BENCLEUCH"	Liverpool, Dublin, Rotterdam, Hull & Middlesbrough	11th July
"BENARTY"	Liverpool, Avonmouth & Glasgow	17th July
"BENVORLICH"	London, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp	31st July
"BENMHOR"	Avonmouth & London	18th Aug.
"BENALDER"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp	29th Aug.
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All creditors and others are ac-

cordingly hereby required to send

their claims to the undersigned on

or before that date.

Dated the 25th day of June, 1951.

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PEACE BID SHATTERS NY COTTON

New York, June 25. Cotton prices shattered under the impact of the week-end peace move in Korea, then rallied haltingly at the close. New crop months hit new lows with nearby October plummeting to 39.30 a pound which was the lowest since Nov. 29, 1950 and 705 points under the seasonal high established on March 6, the day trading was resumed after the January price freeze.

October delivery moved up 30 points from the low on covering by day traders, but there still appeared plenty of cotton for sale at the 39.00-cent level, reached at the first gong. Traders questioned the dependability of Russia's cease-fire proposal and the weakness in the long list of other commodity markets as well as the drop in securities touched off a broad-scale liquidating movement. Bearishness was increased on that score by fears that any truce in Korea may slow down the military demand for textiles. With the promise of an abundant crop this year, any let-down in consumption warrants a new appraisal of the supply picture, sellers felt. July delivery showed the best resistance. Spot month rallied smartly after a lower start.

The market opened off 30 to 60 points and closed off 9 to 40 points. Prices closed as follows:-
Spot 40.00 nominal
July 40.00-40.50
October 39.30-39.50
December 39.30
March (1952) 39.30-39.44
May 39.31
July 39.30 nominal
October 39.30-39.32
December 39.30 bid
United Press.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

Closing rate June 25
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NEW YORK BANK QUOTATIONS

New York, June 25.
Closing bank quotations:
Bank of America 80 1/2
Chase National 35 1/2
National City 35 1/2
Associated Press.

Wall St. Takes A Beating

New York, June 25. The stock market dropped sharply early today in one of the worst breaks since the start of the Korean war, but rebounded in a late recovery which recouped only half of the losses.

The fastest turnover in over six months during the first hour lifted the sales for the day to 2,440,000 shares, making it the most active session since May 24.

A flood of sell orders came in at the opening in the first market reaction to the Russian suggestion of a cease-fire in Korea. As the other nations opened the way to full disclosure, prices dropped sharply. By 1 p.m., nearly \$2,500,000,000 in valuations were wiped from the list.

Then, however, some firmness developed and in the last hour the market turned to peace shares with heavy demand for televisions.

The market averages showed substantial losses at the close. The general average was pared \$1.55 with the biggest losses in rails and industrials. The losses at the close ranged from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 a share with some running as high as \$9. Of 1,198 issues traded, 958 declined, 95 advanced and 145 were unchanged.

Dow Jones averages at the end of the session stood as follows:-
30 Industrials 75.15
20 Rails 42.47
15 Utilities 100.57
40 bonds 100.57
United Press.

TEXTILE MARKET DULLNESS

New York, June 25. The cotton textile market was dull today. The Russian proposal for a truce in Korea created a good deal of preparation in the market for the possible impact of this development on military buying of cotton goods.

The wool goods market was quiet. The New York Quartermaster purchasing office invited bids on 6,500,000 yards of serge cloth for the army. Rayon goods were slow. Associated Press.

Replacement Of Tonnage In Britain Imperilled By Heavy Taxation

LINER COMPANIES DENUDED OF THE ESSENTIAL FUNDS

Liverpool. In their report for 1950 just issued, the Liverpool Steam Ship Owners' Association state that the task of replacing "stop-gap" tonnage built during the war and ships 20-years old and over is being imperilled by the extent to which the Government, through taxation, is denuding the shipping companies of the funds they should be accumulating for that purpose.

Errors and miscalculations of Government departments, particularly in respect of bulk buying, which have hampered and prevented owners making the best use of their fleets, and have caused serious dislocation of regular services are strongly criticised.

The report also draws attention to the disastrous consequences of delays in turn-round in ports at home and overseas.

As in previous years the country's overseas trade position is surveyed. On this it is pointed out that although considerable progress has been made in the restoration of export trade the costs of production continue to increase and because of devaluation will now be the subject of further heavy increases. With the end of financial aid from America the nation is now faced with the fact that its standards of living are and must be those which are earned and not more.

Commenting on the decline in coal exports the report observes that the failure of the coal industry to place at the country's disposal for export any more than a quarter of the coal exports in 1950 is a grave national disaster.

GROSS TONNAGE

In the course of the report it is stated that the gross tonnage entered in the association at the beginning of the year 1951 totalled 4,262,723 tons. This figure compares with the total of 4,374,785 tons entered at the beginning of 1950, and of 4,511,300 tons at the beginning of 1949, the latter figure being adjusted for comparative purposes to take into account the fact that new members have joined the association during and since the war. The reduction in the entered tonnage for 1951 is almost wholly due to the withdrawal of one member.

With the level of the entered tonnage of members showing little change in the course of the year it would seem that tonnage during the year has taken care of replacements and no more. War losses have in the main been made good, but only by the inclusion of war-built standard type vessels which can only at best be considered as a "stop-gap" tonnage with a considerably faster rate of depreciation than tonnage built to owners' specification and requiring, therefore, replacement at an earlier age than normally would be the case.

In the overseas trade of the United Kingdom, last year, British ships represented over two-thirds of the tonnage entering and clearing the ports of the United Kingdom with cargo. Outward tonnage, concerned to carry the export trade, was, as to 70 per cent British, and this carrying trade is primarily the concern of the British liner companies. Those companies lost, during the war and by war risks, approximately half their tonnage and when the war ended, they embarked upon the replacement of those losses.

FOREIGN-GOING LINERS

Figures which the General Council of British Shipping has compiled show that, of the trading vessels of 100 gross tons and upwards, registered in the United Kingdom on June 30, 1950, 1,092 ships of 8,104,000 gross tons were in the category of foreign-going liners as being in the ownership of liner companies. These figures, however, include approximately two million gross tons of shipping built during the war years and now in that ownership. The greater part of this war-built tonnage consists of ships of standard type, such as the Government built Empire ships, which the liner companies represent only as "stop-gap" tonnage. Further, the liner fleets contain a substantial proportion of old ships, there being comprised in the above total 2 1/2 million tons of shipping built in 1930 and earlier, and now 20 years of age and more.

Notwithstanding, therefore, the fact that the war losses have been now largely replaced by new building, there remains an enormous task of further replacement, within a decade or so, of "stop-gap" and older tonnage. The performance of that task over the years that lie ahead is being imperilled by the extent to which Government,

through taxation, is denuding the liner companies of the funds that they should be accumulating for that purpose. At the same time, the best use of the existing ships in the interest of their owners and of the nation is being hampered and prevented by the errors and miscalculations of Government departments and by unnecessary delays in ports, here and abroad.

NATIONAL OBLIGATION

The obligation which the national interest places on the shipping industry is that of ensuring the continuing existence of an adequate and competitively efficient mercantile marine. Since the coming of the steamship and earlier, that obligation has been met and, in the coming of war, an instrument essential to victory has twice been placed at the nation's disposal by its shipowners. In its report a year ago, the association said that the level at which taxation was being imposed was such as gravely to imperil the future capability of the industry to perform this essential duty.

The losses of ships by war risks in the last war were paid for by the State in terms of compensation designed to reimburse the owners sums representing the fair value of the ships at the dates of their loss. In general, the values fixed under the War Risks Insurance Scheme did fairly represent such value, but the scheme made no provision at all for a rise in value taking place between date of loss and date of ultimate replacement.

In the case of the majority of losses, the rise in building costs over the period from the outbreak of war to date of loss was less, and in many cases very considerably less, than the rise over the period from date of loss to date of replacement. In the result, war risks insurance monies fell substantially short of those required to replace the losses. The balance had to be found by owners from their resources. Depreciation for tax purposes had been allowed over the life of the lost ships, and in this respect the factor of rising cost of replacement was not taken into account at all by the Revenue Authorities.

REPLACEMENT GAP

Allowances for depreciation and interest in replacement rates of rise likewise took no account of rising values, but were related to first cost. In the case of the older ships, their pre-war values for war risks insurance purposes. In consequence, the resources of the shipowners had largely to be used to bridge the gap between war risk insurance recoveries and the cost of replacement of the lost ships. Thereby, the problem of replacement of the ships which survived the war was being aggravated.

As was pointed out a year ago, the capital replacement of ships necessarily requires an earning capacity in excess of the current needs of ship operation and the accumulation and provision of investment of the surplus. For this reason, the association has consistently maintained that a "profit" for taxation purposes has not arisen until proper provision for the periodic replacement of the tools of the trade has been made, and that the shipping industry cannot, in the long run, carry on if it suffers taxation at high level on that part of its so-called taxable profits which it necessarily retains in the business for replacement purposes.

In fact, the shareholders who own the business have been deprived of the profits of their venture in order to permit of the continuance of their business in existence. So long as such money, so set aside for replacement, is in fact so used and never accrues to the shareholders in the form of distributed profits, it should not be taxed as though it were profit available for distribution. The present basis of assessment of profits to taxation, coupled with the rate of taxation levied, will before many years have passed lead to a gradual but increasing reduction in the size of the mercantile marine in

a country which depends, in peace and in war, on its maritime economy.

NO ANSWER

The answer that the Revenue Authorities have from time to time made to those contentions on the part of the shipping industry is that shipping as an individual industry has no special claim to tax relief on earnings set aside for replacement of the tools of its trade and the propositions, if sound, apply and must be applied to industry as a whole. This appears to the association to be no answer at all. If the statement is true that maintenance of the present incidence of taxation must in time, within a comparatively short space of time, deprive the nation of the ships which are essential to its existence, it is no defence of the system that other industries are being similarly imperilled.

Shipping is, however, specially placed, not only by reason of the fact that, for an island nation such as this with so large a population and so incapable of supporting itself from its own internal resources, a healthy and prosperous shipping industry is essential to its existence. Shipping stands in a special class by itself in the matter of competition. The seas are free to all and the shipping trade is open to competition from every quarter. There is no home market in shipping to be protected and sheltered.

In far greater degree than in most other industries, the shipping industry has all its capital in a form of fixed assets, its ships, which are subject to a short life and to periodic renewal at great cost. A ship is not a piece of "plant" in the same sense as is machinery in a factory. A ship is both the factory and its contents, and is subject, as a whole, to wear and decay requiring its renewal as a whole over a period of a limited number of years. The ships which arise to be dealt with during the next period of replacement are those built before the war, and a tax system which assumes that they have depreciated and are depreciating in terms of their pre-war cost is based on an entirely fallacious measure of their annual shortening of life.

Computation of profit for tax purposes which assumes that no more has to be done in the matter of replacement of these ships than set aside amounts related to a first cost which has no true relationship to current replacement cost is inevitably depriving the industry of the resources essential to its existence. The remedy is to exclude from the sphere of taxable profits earnings properly and necessarily set aside for the maintenance of the business, and so used. In applying such a remedy, every safeguard against misuse which the Government can and should impose will be fully acceptable to the association. The safeguard which the association is itself demanding from the Government is one against the gradual but certain destruction of the competitive power of British shipping.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND

At the same time as the future of the shipping industry is thus being imperilled by excessive taxation, existing carrying power is being misused and unnecessarily wasted. In days gone by, the pattern of trade was largely governed by the laws of supply and demand. Demand in any country for goods and services was met by the turn by the intrinsic value of the currency of the country concerned. Supply, on the other hand, was subject, so far as produce was concerned, to fluctuations attributable to the vagaries of the seasons.

In those days, those fluctuations were carefully studied by the merchants, who made their living in dealing in the commodities concerned, and by their skill forecast the demand for the produce in question and they, in turn, in the wisdom of their experience, sought the

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning was valued at \$384,840. Noon prices and the morning's transactions:-

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS HALF
HSBC Bank 1400 1400 75 @ 1400

INSURANCES
Canton 240 240 10 @ 720
Union 700 700 10 @ 720
Underwriters 125 140

DOCKERS, ETC.
N. P. Wharf 240 240 400 @ 4.50
N. P. Wharf 240 240 400 @ 4.50
Provident 15 10 10 @ 10
Shah Dock 240 240 1300 @ 2.10

LAND, ETC.
HSBC Land 32 1/2 600 @ 32 1/2
Shah Land 1.15

UTILITIES
Tram 12 500 @ 12
100 @ 12
1000 @ 12
1000 @ 12

Star Ferry 67 1/2 200 @ 67 1/2
C. Light (O) 5.85 1000 @ 5.85
C. Light (N) 400 @ 5.85
C. Light (B) 5.85 1000 @ 5.85

Electric 24 1/2 24 1/2 600 @ 24 1/2
24 1/2 600 @ 24 1/2
24 1/2 600 @ 24 1/2

Telephone 10 1000 @ 10
500 @ 10

INDUSTRIALS
Cement 10 13 1/2 1000 @ 10 13 1/2

STORES, ETC.
Daily 12 1/2 13 500 @ 12 1/2
1000 @ 12 1/2
1000 @ 12 1/2

Watson 10.25

COTTONS
Ewo 500 @ 2

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:-
Sterling note (per £1) 13.07
U.S. dollar (per \$1) 6.25
Indonesian guilders (per 100) 27.00
Siam ticals (per 100) 27.00
Singapore (Straits) 17.63
PIC piastres (per 100) 13.495

tonnage required to carry the goods where they were required in due time. So, although there were fluctuations in the freight market, the tonnage positions of the liners and tramps were at any rate capable of intelligent forecast by the prudent operator.

Nowadays, the position is quite inelastic. Bulk purchasing in one country inevitably leads to bulk selling in another, and so instead of sales being made for commercial consideration, politics and nationalism intervene. As the planners are always secretive in their actions, transport cannot forecast at all what is going to be required of it. Inquiries as to "intention" are received with reticence and dislike. The even flow of trade is liable to be disturbed by the planners without warning, very largely because in their unwisdom they have not exercised the foresight which would have come naturally to the merchants of old.

Granted that the world is disturbed by wars and rumours of wars, and strategic needs must inevitably upset markets, that cannot excuse in any way the irresponsible failure of the Ministry of Fuel and Power to disclose, before the onset of November, the then critical shortage of coal that led to the urgent demand for tonnage on the American coast in December and January.

COMPLETE DISTURBANCE

Timely recognition of the necessity, unwelcome as its disclosure might be to the planners who had brought it about, for the importation of coal into the country, would not have caused the complete disturbance of the carrying trade, which in fact, resulted from the way in which the situation was handled. As it was, the sudden insistence on ships to import coal at short notice resulted in dislocation of other trading operations on a wide scale. Ships to carry timber from America and grain to India fell short, and major disturbances resulted therefrom.

More minor disturbances resulted in connection with other trades and other commodities. The carriage by the lines of the export trade of the country was affected and delayed, since ships which would otherwise have been employed in its carriage were diverted to these other needs.

Such is the upheaval resulting from the inability of the planners even to co-operate effectively. As it is, we move from one crisis to another, each one requiring to be surmounted by extraordinary action by Central Authority in the diversion of supplies and tonnage to meet the occasion. No measure, however, is taken of the cost of correcting the initial errors of the buying department in the Government. That cost is borne by the market here, closed today unchanged with the following exceptions:-
Castor Seed, per long ton, F.O.B. Brazilian port, 2.35. United Press.

R. I. L. ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

ARRIVALS

Date	Ship	From
11th July	"RUYA"	S. America, S. Africa, Singapore & Saigon
11th July	"TITIALENGKA"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore
11th July	"VAN HEUTSZ"	Belawan Deli, Penang & Singapore
11th July	"RUYA"	Japan
20th July	"TASMAN"	Japan
20th July	"TIWANGI"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore

SAILINGS

Date	Ship	To
28th June	"RUYA"	Japan
11th July	"TITIALENGKA"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore
11th July	"VAN HEUTSZ"	Belawan Deli, Penang & Singapore
11th July	"RUYA"	Japan
21st July	"TASMAN"	Japan
3rd Aug.	"TIWANGI"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore

Agents: HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

ARRIVALS

Date	Ship	From
11th July	"KIELDRECHT"	Japan
11th July	"AAGTERKERK"	Europe & Singapore
11th July	"AAGTERKERK"	Japan

SAILINGS

Date	Ship	To
12th July	"KIELDRECHT"	Manila, Singapore & Europe
12th July	"AAGTERKERK"	Japan via Manila
12th July	"AAGTERKERK"	Manila, Singapore & Europe

KING'S BUILDING TELEPHONE 2005 TO 2007

CHINESE AGENTS: HONGKONG ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

PATTISON ORIENT LINE LIMITED

SAILING TO NEW ZEALAND

S.S. "VALLES" LOADING HONGKONG JUNE 25
SAILING FOR
AUCKLAND & WELLINGTON JUNE 27

12-14 Queen's Road C. Tel: 25846.

The Rubber Markets

London, June 25. Prices of rubber futures closed here today as follows:-

Number 1 rubber, in cents	45-45 1/2
July	45-45 1/2
August	45-45 1/2
September	45-45 1/2
October	45-45 1/2
November	45-45 1/2
December	45-45 1/2
January	45-45 1/2
February	45-45 1/2
March	45-45 1/2
April	45-45 1/2
May	45-45 1/2
June	45-45 1/2
July	45-45 1/2
August	45-45 1/2
September	45-45 1/2
October	45-45 1/2
November	45-45 1/2
December	45-45 1/2
January	45-45 1/2
February	45-45 1/2
March	45-45 1/2
April	45-45 1/2
May	45-45 1/2
June	45-45 1/2
July	45-45 1/2
August	45-45 1/2
September	45-45 1/2
October	45-45 1/2
November	45-45 1/2
December	45-45 1/2
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June	45-45 1/2
July	45-45 1/2
August	45-45 1/2
September	45-45 1/2
October	45-45 1/2
November	45-45 1/2
December	45-45 1/2
January	45-45 1/2

Weirs Pumps

ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT CO., LTD.
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CHINA MAIL

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TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1951.



Criticism Of Landlord, Tenant Ordinance

Property Owners Made To Subsidise Tenants

The Hon. Lawrence Kadoorie, Chairman of the Board of the Hongkong Engineering and Construction Co., Ltd., said this morning at the annual general meeting that he hoped the situation whereby owners of pre-war property are called on to subsidise principal tenants would soon cease.

Presenting the Report and Accounts for adoption Mr. Kadoorie said:

You will be gratified to know that the net profit for the year under review amounts to \$104,753.07, to which must be added the sum of \$115,500.22 brought forward making a total of \$310,253.29. From this amount it is proposed to transfer to Land and Buildings Reserve \$100,000, to declare a dividend of \$75,000, and to carry forward to 1951 \$125,253.29.

You will note that provision for Corporation Profits Tax for 1950/51 and Reserve for 1951/52, amounting to \$150,000, have been made in the Accounts.

The sum of \$13,722 has been transferred to the Staff Retirement Fund bringing it to a round figure of \$75,000.

Several houses on our Estate still show signs of war damage.

"ABSDUR POSITION"

The somewhat absurd position whereby under the Landlord and Tenant Ordinance the Company can only receive pre-war rentals plus a permitted increase of 30 percent for all except for the four of its houses rebuilt after the war, still persists.

It is to be hoped that a situation whereby owners of pre-war property are called upon to subsidise principal tenants, will soon cease, and that existing legislation may be amended to take a more realistic view.

Our four piling machines were kept reasonably busy, the Company obtaining 10 contracts during the year under review. The new piling machine has been put to good use, and has contributed to the increased earnings of the Franki Piling Department.

Owing to the poor demand for broken stone from our Quarry, a smaller turnover is shown by this Department. I am sure you would wish to join with me in tendering thanks to the Staff, both technical and clerical, for the hard work put in by them.

I now formally move that the balance at the credit of the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account of \$310,253.29 be dealt with as follows:

Transferring to Land and Buildings Reserve \$100,000; Paying a dividend of 10 cents per share on 500,000 fully-paid shares, free of tax, \$50,000, and 5 cents per share on 500,000 partly-paid shares, free of tax, \$25,000; and leaving a balance of \$135,253.29 to be carried forward to 1951.

Mr. A. M. Braga seconded the motion.

OTHER BUSINESS

It was proposed by Mr. A. V. Skovorodov and seconded by Mr. J. Grant that Mr. W. A. Welch and Mr. Robert Ho Tung be re-elected Directors.

Mr. Chan Wai-chung proposed and the Hon. M. W. Lo seconded a motion that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-appointed Auditors.

Present were the Hon. Lawrence Kadoorie (Chairman), the Hon. M. W. Lo, Mr. Horace Kadoorie, Mr. W. A. Welch (Directors), Messrs. Chan Wai-chung, A. V. Skovorodov, J. Grant, A. M. Braga, Lau Loh-oi, and L. G. Lie (Shareholders).

Gasoline Goes Up In Flames

An explosion rocked the city of Shaochuan, north Kwangtung, when several thousand drums of gasoline went up in flames some time this month, according to a Chinese Press report.

The flames lightened up the suburbs within 10 miles perimeter and remained burning for two days before they were finally put out.

The Communist authorities rounded up a number of suspects, adds the report.

Tea Party At The Zoo



The first chimp tea party of the year was held at the London Zoo this month. The "tea drinkers" were Susan, So-So, Sally and Compo. So-So attempted too much in a raid on the table-ware and dropped the haul a few seconds later.—AP Picture.

Gold Seized On Ship

Two hundred and forty-six gold bars weighing a total of 1,240 taels and valued at \$370,000, found on board the ss Mui Hang at 630 this morning, were ordered to be confiscated by Mr. Winter at Kowloon.

Chu Chiu-sang, 24, a seaman aboard the vessel, was fined \$500 for attempting to export the gold without a permit.

Revenue Inspector L. C. Millington, prosecuting said the gold bars were discovered by 24 large packages and three small packages hidden in a section of the vessel's mast.

The large packages, he said, had each 10 gold bars and the three small packages contained two bars each.

The Mui Hang is due to leave for Singapore tomorrow morning.

Puisse Judge Indisposed

Owing to the indisposition of the Senior Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Gould, the trial of Ng Fo, alias Cheng Tak, 27, unemployed, which was to have continued before his Lordship in the Criminal Sessions this morning, has been adjourned to 10 a.m. July 3.

Adjourning the trial, the Acting Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Scholes, reminded the jury of three men and four women that during the interval they should not discuss the case with anyone, except, of course, among themselves if they should so desire.

Ng Fo is accused of joint possession of a pistol and four rounds of ammunition with Lam Hing on February 28 last; of being in the company of Lam Hing, who had in his possession a revolver and four rounds of ammunition; and of conspiring between February 18 and 28, with Lam, a man nicknamed Yeung and another person to rob the occupants of No 40, Fuk Chuen Street, first floor.

Mr. A. Hooton, Crown Counsel, appeared for the Prosecution, assisted by Det. Insp. T. Kavanagh.

Radio Hongkong

Programme Summary: 602, Fourth European International Festival of Music and Drama. The Glasgow Orchestral Choir, Conducted by Sir Hugh Robertson (BBC); 604, Cantonese Music, given by Miss Lee Wai-lan and S.K. Lee (Studio); 606, Gabor Radics and the Tzigane Orchestra; 7, Le Beau Danube Ballet (Johann Strauss); 7.30, "Down Memory Lane" Presented by Allen Woods (Studio); 8, World News and News Analysis (London Relay); 9.15, "Boys' 200" Light-Organ Music by Bert Gillette; 9.20, Hongkong Social Welfare, The Boy Scouts Association, A Talk by The Rev. T. E. Geyer, RV Deputy Colony Commissioner. Arranged by The Council of Social Service (Studio); 9.45, Vocal Recital by Mrs. Felina (Soprano); 9.50, "From The Editorials" (Recorded Relay); 9.50, Werner Heisenberg, 9.51, Piano Recital by Bernard Leung (Studio); 9.55, A Programme of "Romances"; 9.55, "Letter From America" by Alastair Cooke (London Relay); 10, Mark Weber And His Orchestra; 10.20, "Jane" (New News Judgment); 10.30, Elizabeth Bowen (BBC); Celia Johnson in The part of Jane Austen; 11, Radio News Reel (London Relay); 11.15, Goodnight Music; 11.20, Weather Report, God Save The King; 11.30, Close Down.

INTELLIGENCE TEST SOLUTION
The Willing be in years old, and a years older than Winnie.
Then (n+n-1)=m-m-1... (1)
whence m = (n+n+1)/3
But (n+n-1) = (n+n+1) (n-1)
So (n+n-1) (n-1) = (n+n+1) (n-1)
12 = n
So Winnie is 27.
London Express Service.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE
Answers
1. Booth Tarkington. 2. A machine that translates type-writing by wire. 3. In the Vatican library; a copy of Virgil bound in ivory, supposed to have been made A.D. 140. 4. Mate, P. The Emperor Haile Selassie of Abyssinia. 5. Joel Chandler Harris.

Morrison Discusses Malik's Proposal In Commons

London, June 25.
The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison, said today that Britain was already actively studying the ways and means of following up Russia's new proposal for a cease-fire in Korea.

He welcomed the move made in the weekend broadcast by Mr. Jacob Malik, Russian representative at the United Nations, but warned the House of Commons that "in view of the failure of previous attempts, any undue optimism would be unwise."

"We welcome what we hope may be an indication that the Soviet Government is now disposed to support the efforts which we and other members of the United Nations have been making to bring the fighting to an end."

"If as I hope Mr. Malik's suggestion was made with a sincere desire to bring about peace in Korea, and if these sentiments are shared by the Chinese and the North Koreans, it may be possible to make progress in the direction we all desire."

Mr. Morrison added: "Mr. Malik's broadcast, impaired though it was by objectionable references to our own policy and those of friendly powers, is important if it means that the Russians and perhaps the Chinese and North Koreans desire—as we most certainly do—to bring the fighting to an end."

These consultations, now taking into account the Malik broadcast, would proceed, Mr. Morrison began his statement by saying it remained the constant endeavour of Britain to reach a settlement in Korea by peaceful negotiations so that her forces might be withdrawn and the Korean people could shape their own future.

"It is regrettable that the efforts of the United Nations G-4 Offices Committee have not so far met with any response from the other side," he said.

OBJECTIVE ATTAINED
Taking stock of the fighting position on the first anniversary of the war, Mr. Morrison said that the immediate objective of driving back the attacking forces to the general area from which aggression started had now been largely attained.

He added, "Our objectives remain the same—to limit the fighting, to bring it to an end as soon as possible so that peace may be restored and the heavy task of repairing the ravages of war may be undertaken."

Mr. Anthony Eden, deputy leader of the Conservative Party, said if Mr. Morrison would let Members of Parliament know what the Government's attitude to the Malik statement was after he had consulted his Allied colleagues.

Mr. Morrison said that as soon as he could he would give further information as long as it did not compromise discussions.

Mr. Henry Strauss (Conservative) said that Mr. Malik had proposed discussions should be started with the belligerents. Whom did Mr. Malik regard as the belligerents against the United Nations?

Mr. Morrison said he could not answer for Mr. Malik without ample notice.

Mr. Morrison spoke about the break-down of the Paris conference of Foreign Ministers' deputies.

He said that the offer to hold a Big Four conference remained open.

"I am willing to take any chance to get together and do effective business for the peace of the world," he said.

Britain wanted at the talks to find a basis for discussion of the root causes of world tension. But the talks had shown that Russia had not the same desire to find an objective and fair-minded basis for a successful conference.

"It seemed to us that the Soviet Union was trying to weaken the Western Powers while leaving herself strong rather than trying to find a basis of settlement advantageous to all."

A meeting of Foreign Ministers, Mr. Morrison said, must be ready to talk realistic decisions on concrete and definite questions which were at issue.

Used as a propaganda platform and a mud-slinging match it would be useless—in fact, harmful.
He defended the Western refusal to accept the Russian condition that the Atlantic Treaty and United States bases in Europe should be on a "Big Four" agenda.
This was no mere hair-splitting about words. It was the basis to the whole problem of

Criminal Sessions

Alleged Extortioner's Evidence

Denies Working For Communists

When the trial of two Chinese men, Au Kwong and Ho Sum, accused of uttering a letter demanding \$6,000 from two building contractors of Kowloon City in April, and conspiracy to utter, was resumed before Mr. Justice Scholes at the Criminal Sessions this morning, Au Kwong, the first accused, continued his evidence in his own defence and was cross-examined by the Prosecution.

The accused told the jury of five men and two women that he was born in China and came to Hongkong in October 1949. He had been manager of the Luen Kwong shipping firm in Canton and had had 14 years' education, including private tuition.

In Hongkong he was a rattan maker but he did not do very well and he had to get rid of his folks. He collected ready-made chairs from others and supplied them to his cousins.

Replying to Mr. D. E. Greenfield, Acting Crown Counsel, the accused agreed that he had been in better positions, was an educated man and had now fallen on hard times.

Accused added that he was a teacher and now wrote letters for 50 cents per letter. He had been in various military and political posts.

TAUGHT SOLDIERS
Regarding the political angle, he had been in the educational department in Canton district for a period of ten years up to four years ago. On the military side he taught soldiers.

Mr. Greenfield: Have you ever worked for the Communist party, as a teacher, perhaps?

Accused replied, "No."

Further questioned by Crown Counsel, accused admitted that he knew that writing the letter for "comrade Liang" (a man named Tam Pun) to be sent to the contractors was against the law.

"I told him so and asked him not to have it written," he said. "I wrote the envelope for him but I did not know what he wanted it for."

Mr. Greenfield: I am going to put it to you very frankly, and I want a straightforward answer, that when you wrote

Mail Notices

Registered articles and parcel mails close one hour earlier than the ordinary mail times shown below:

TUESDAY, JUNE 26
By Air
Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, 6 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Siam, 6 p.m. P.O.A.S.
Indo-China, India, Pakistan, France, French North Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 9 p.m. Air France.
Philippines, B.N. Borneo, 6 p.m. C.P.A.
Japan, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
By Surface
Macao, 1 p.m.; 5 p.m., as Tal Loy/Tak Shing.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27
By Air
Philippines, Ceylon, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 6 a.m. Via P.A.L.
Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 10 a.m. C.P.A.
Formosa, 10 a.m. C.A.T.
U.S.A., Canada, 2 p.m. P.A.A.
Siam, Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 5 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Formosa, 5 p.m. H.K. Airways.
Japan, Korea, 9 p.m. B.O.A.C.
By Surface
Macao, 1 p.m.; 5 p.m., as Tal Loy/Tak Shing.
China, People's Republic, 9.30 a.m., train via Canton.
Pakistan (Parcels only), 10 a.m., via Uman.
THURSDAY, JUNE 28
By Air
Siam, Malaya, Indonesia, 6 p.m. Via C.P.A.
By Surface
Macao, 1 p.m.; 5 p.m., as Tal Loy/Tak Shing.
China, People's Republic, 9.30 a.m., train via Canton.
Japan, Korea, 9 p.m. B.O.A.C.
Philippines, 10 a.m., as Benatow.
Siam, 2 p.m., as Yochow.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR

Henry Walter Wilkinson, 40, of 177, Ha Yuen Ling, Ngau Chi Wan, was fined \$40 by Mr. Winter at Kowloon this morning for behaving in a disorderly manner.

Inspector Dowar said to 2.40 p.m., yesterday, defendant went to 37, Nathan Road and tried to kick open the door of the second floor flat. Police were informed and defendant was arrested. He was found to be under the influence of liquor.

This letter and envelope you knew that it was going to be used.

Accused: I knew that this letter should not have been written. I do not know the complainants, Ng Yiu and Lai Kam.

Mr. Greenfield: Did you know that this letter was going to be used?

Accused: I knew that he should not have sent it out. His Lordship: The witness has not answered the question.

Accused: I know. Accused denied that he re-wrote the draft letter of Tam Pun and put it in better words. The hearing is proceeding.

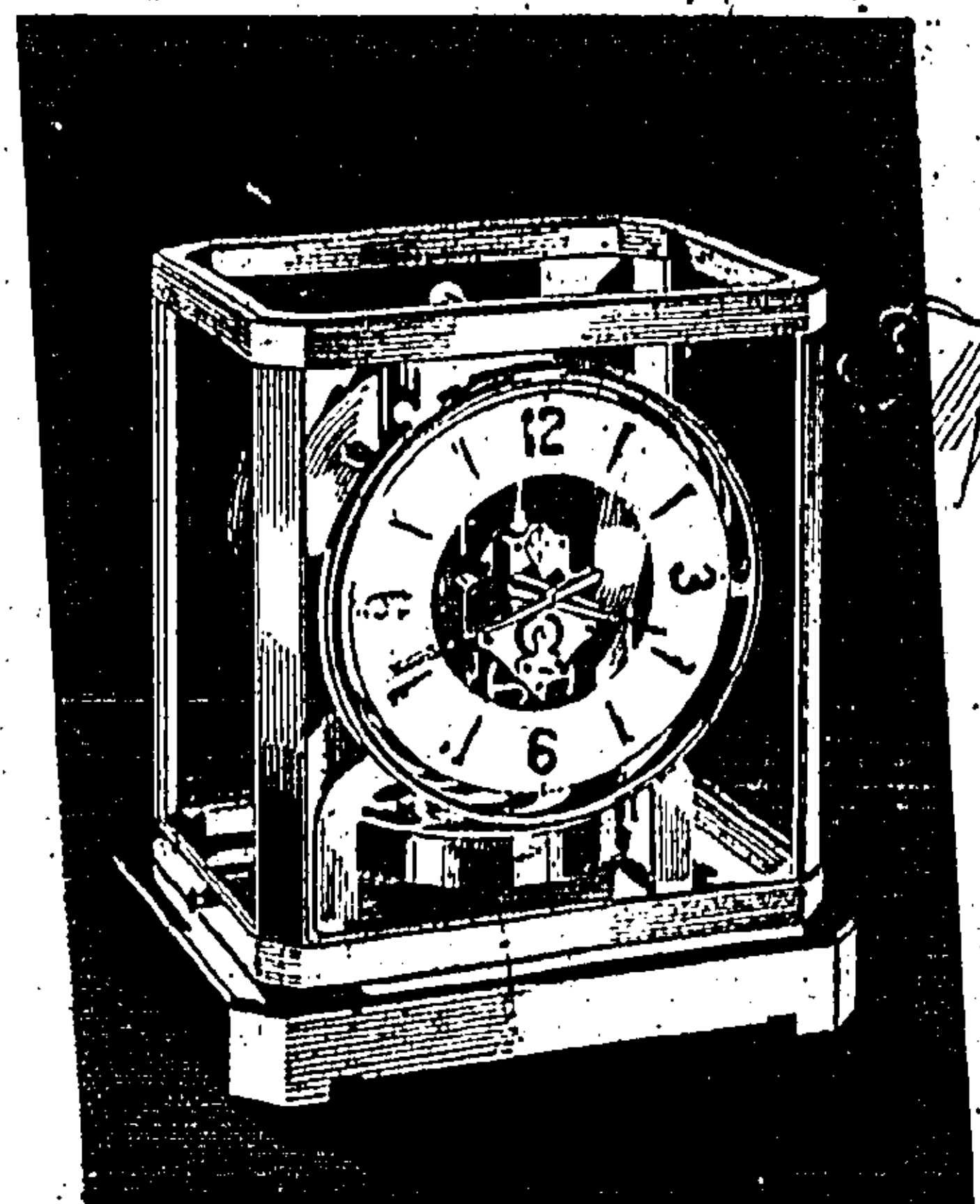
Cantonese

The fortieth (K) in the series of lessons in Cantonese to be broadcast over Radio Hongkong by Mr. S.K. Lee will be given this evening at 8.30.

For the guidance of listeners we publish below a summary of the lesson. Summaries for subsequent lessons will be published in the China Mail every Tuesday and Friday for the duration of this radio feature.

Lesson 40 (K)
(Transport and communications (Refer to page 183, "Cantonese Simplified").
Vocabulary:
329. (3)been, Side, Convenient.
330. (1)seen, Front, Frequent.
Before:
328. (3)hau, Rear, Back, After.
329. (1)hau, To send, To go.
330. shan(1). A mountain. A hill.
331. (3)dzaw, A seat. A sofa. Classifier for chairs, mountains, pagodas.
332. goh(1). High, Tall.
333. (3)shue, A tree.
334. paw(1). Classifier for trees; grass; plants.
335. (3)shue, Left.
336. (3)hau, Right.
337. sh(1). A flower. A blossom.
A design.
338. (1)hau, A garden.
339. (1)kau, A sphere. A ball.
340. (2)mawng, A net. To net.
Combining for classifier: mountains, pagodas.
74. Beant(1) (3)been? Which side? Which direction?
75. (1)teen (3)been. The front side.
76. (3)hau (3)been. The rear side.
Behind.
77. (1)hau shu(1). To swim.
78. Yut(3) (3)dzaw shan(1). One mountain.
Yut(1) paw (1) (3)shue, One tree.
80. (3)shue (3)moak, Trees.

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